

JACK THE RIPPER: 10 UNSOLVED CRIME MYSTERIES

HISTORY REVEALED

BRINGING THE PAST TO LIFE
ISSUE 35 // NOVEMBER 2016 // £4.50



TRAGEDY OF THE FORGOTTEN QUEEN

Anne's reign of misery



Clash of Empires: Athens vs Persia

S.A.S SECRET HEROES OF WORLD WAR II

How commando daredevils brought Nazi Germany to its knees



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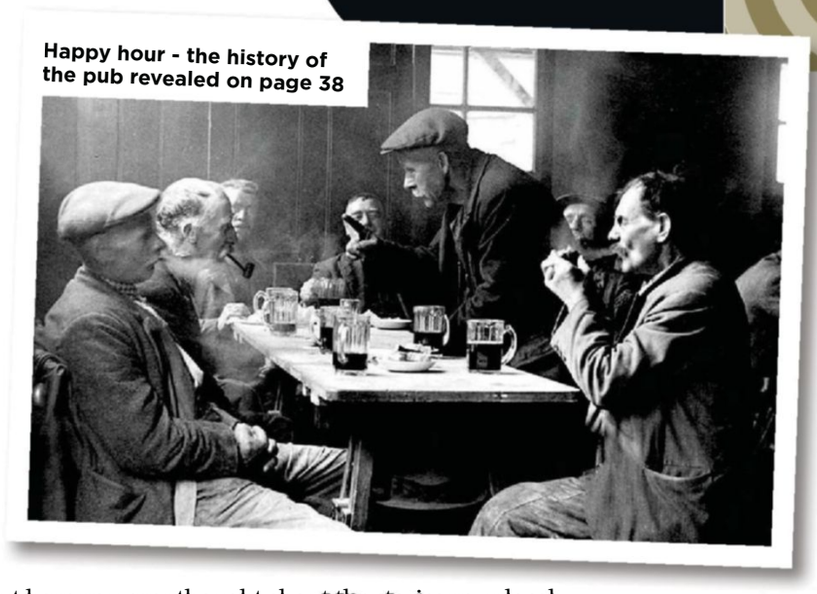
Welcome



This month, we explore the bravery of the troops that formed the **SAS, Britain's derring-do elite unit** that performed extremely challenging feats in the name of the war effort. Although the group had a rocky start – after all, they were a total innovation in military organisation and technology – their hard work and discipline soon began to pay off. Its name and legacy survive as a testament to heroism everywhere. Discover the full story on page 28.

There's plenty more where that came from, as we try to solve the **puzzle of Mallory and Irvine** (*p74*), the climbers who disappeared on Everest one stormy night. Why exactly did these highly trained mountaineers simply vanish? Did they make it to the top? And if mystery is what really captures your imagination, you're in luck – check out page 47 for our **Top 10 Unsolved Crimes**.

Elsewhere in the issue, we discuss the history of **Britain's favourite social spot – the pub** (*p38*). We may make memories of our own inside these beloved public houses,



Happy hour - the history of the pub revealed on page 38

but have you ever thought about the stories your local might be home to? Finally, we uncover **how the Romans built the Pantheon** (*p84*), one of the most innovative and distinctive buildings in the world.

Don't forget to write to us if anything stands out – we love hearing from you!

Paul McGuinness
Editor

Don't miss our December issue, on sale 10 November

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ON THE COVER

Your key to the big stories...



THIS MONTH WE'VE LEARNED...

7,733
The number of German soldiers it is predicted that the SAS killed during the war. *See page 37.*

5
The number of London Underground stations named after pubs - including Elephant and Castle, Swiss Cottage and Angel. *See page 44.*

5,000
The number of banks that went bust during the Great Depression of 1929-1932, after the Wall Street Crash. *See page 63*

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ESCAPE FROM Colditz

OUT OF PRINT IN ENGLISH FOR NEARLY THIRTY YEARS, THE CLASSIC BRITISH BOARDGAME RETURNS!

Escape from Colditz was designed by Major Pat Reid, one of only a handful of prisoners-of-war to escape the legendary Colditz Castle, and his close friend Brian Degas, writer of the iconic *Colditz* television series.

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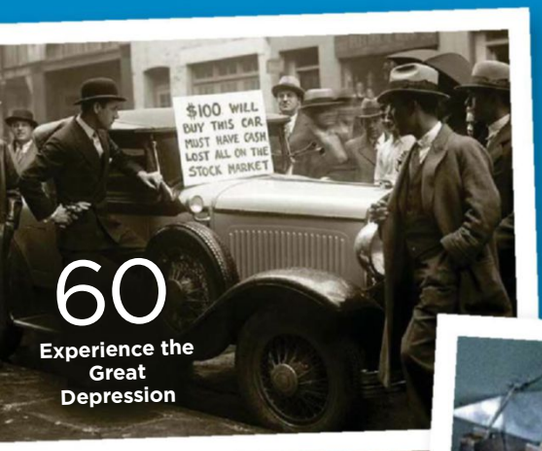
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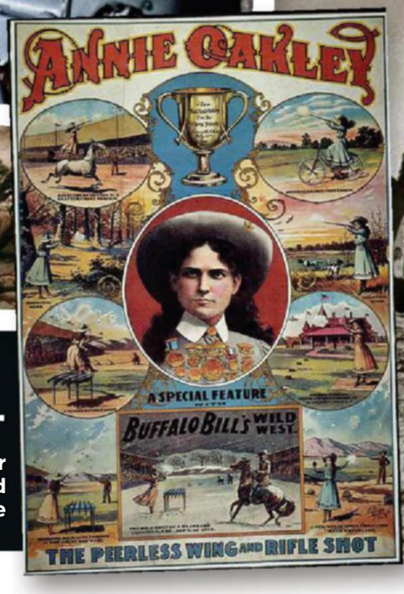


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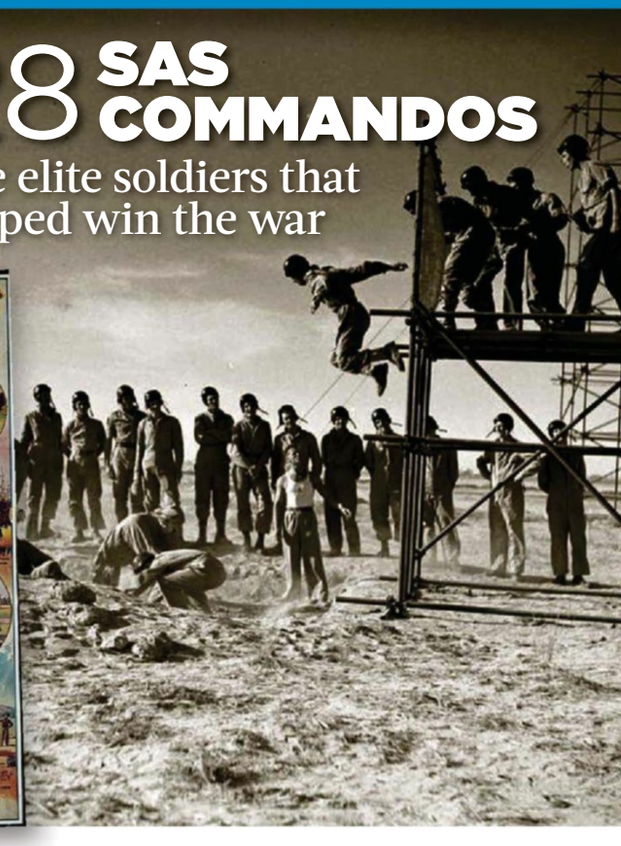


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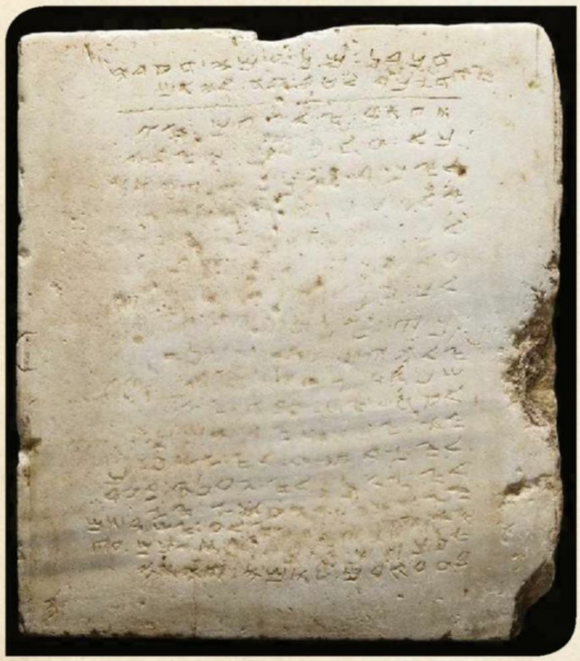
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ALAMY X2, BRIDGEMAN X1, GETTY X3

BIBLICAL ARCHAEOLOGY AUCTION

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READERS' LETTERS

Get in touch – share your opinions on history and our magazine



LETTER OF THE MONTH

WHITE FLAG

The ensign from HMS *Aimwell* is now in the possession of a *History Revealed* reader

FAMILY LINK

Hi all at *History Revealed*,

I always buy this amazing magazine, even though we in Australia get it months behind the UK.

I was blown away by the 'Bikini Bombshell' piece (Snapshots, July 2016). As my father was a first lieutenant in the Royal Navy, who served in the Second World War and its aftermath, he was one of the many seamen who towed the warships into place around Bikini Atoll at various positions.

"My father was one of the many seamen who towed the warships into place"

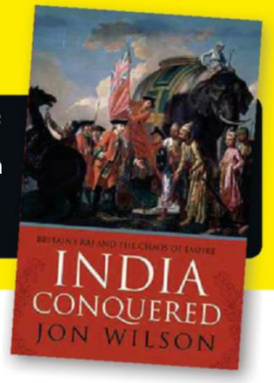
I have in my possession the white ensign from Navy Destroyer HMS *Aimwell*, which played an active role in the Bikini nuclear detonations in 1946. My father gave it to my mother back in 1950 and told her, "I am not seeing this flag go down with the ship". So, he took the ensign and hid it until he was back in the UK.

My father died back in 1952 from lung problems, which was at least partly caused by the radiation. But I have been talking to my aunt (now 95) who has given me a clearer picture. HMS *Aimwell* was indeed a tug boat which took the warships out to their final resting places, and was left in the blast zone with them, as the amount of fuel required to get them back to safety was not economical for the Navy.

Rod Shaw, Australia

Editor's Reply:
We love hearing how our readers are involved in the stories we cover. Thanks for sending in your tale and the pictures of the ensign – how interesting to see what remains of a ship that has long since disappeared under a mushroom cloud.

Rod wins a copy of *India Conquered: Britain's Raj and the Chaos of Empire* by Jon Wilson (£25, Simon & Schuster). This epic non-fiction traces the rise and fall of British power in South Asia through the lives of ordinary British officers and their Indian subjects.



Awesome that they've finally found HMS *Terror*, hoping to see the full story of Frankwlin's expedition in an upcoming issue.
Matthew Wilson

TRIAL AND ERROR

I was just reading your 'Top 10 Trials in History' (August 2016) and I thoroughly enjoyed it. However, I would like to correct something. The Pendle witches (all except two) were tried by a jury at the Lancaster Assizes, not Pendle. Gallows Hill is also in Lancaster, and there is a stone commemorating their execution, which is located at the end of the Pendle Witches Trail.

Laurie Pritchard, via email



READER REVIEW

I have been compelled to write to you after reading your article about Old Sarum (Britain's Treasures, September 2016). I was surprised there was no reference to Edward Rutherfurd's historical novel Sarum. I read this over 20 years ago and it made such an impression on me that I had to go and visit it. While visiting Sarum, the site was brought to life as a result of the novel, even though it was non-fiction. I would thoroughly recommend this book to cast light on the people who lived and died in Old Sarum.

Ron Levett, via email

CURSES!

Laurie Pritchard spotted a wicked error in our piece about the Pendle witch trials

Now that's a magazine cover! Who was to blame indeed! Can't wait to find out. (September 2016 – The Great Fire of London)
@ChristyG_Journo

UNEXPECTED TREAT

Have just received the September issue of *History Revealed* as a 75th birthday present.

So very impressed by the enormous content. I will now make it a monthly purchase.

Thank you for giving me one more birthday surprise.

Ben Thomas, via email

CONSPIRACY?

I found the article on Alan Turing (September 2016)

@HistoryRevMag Awesome edition, as ever!
@MovieManUK

very interesting, but I can't help thinking what Alan Turing's relatives think today about the way he was treated. I smell a rat – he was being picked on, but for what reason and who by?

Enigma was top secret until 1973 when it was published in the newspapers, but the judges that he had been tried by likely would have been told who he was, and what he did for the country. I suspect the judges were being told by MI5 and MI6 (on behalf of somebody in government and other interested parties) what to do, knowing Alan Turing would not spill the beans on Enigma. This is something that television programmes on Alan Turing's treatment do not get to the bottom of. All they say is that the judges could not possibly have known about Alan Turing's war work, but that is not the way the law worked.

But who wanted him out of the way? I suspect somebody looked at the future of what we know today as computer technology, did some calculations and did not want Alan Turing to get his hands on any money, as I understand he invented a lot of technology regarding Enigma. I therefore postulate that Alan Turing was taken out of the equation for financial gain, and pushed over the edge.

I suspect a solicitor today would say that Alan Turing was indeed murdered.

Timothy Warner, London

EVERY PICTURE TELLS A STORY

One of the things I enjoy the most about looking through your magazine are all the amazing photographs and pictures. In the October issue, I was particularly drawn to the watercolour painting by Kicking Bear, which was shown on the first page of the Custer's Last Stand feature. The childish style of painting makes the story it conveys even more poignant – this was how



BIG PICTURE
This watercolour by Kicking Bear helped one reader to see the Battle of Little Bighorn through the eyes of Native Americans

Native Americans in the late 19th century viewed their world. The detail of the clothing and weapons portrayed is astonishing, as is the use of colour. For me, it really helped to bring the story to life.

Hugh Bradshaw, via email

MAKING A STAND

I very much enjoyed your Yesterday's Papers on the black power salute at the 1986 Olympics (October 2016). I had seen the iconic picture before, but did not realise the depth behind it and the institutional racism these Olympians faced at the hand of the International Olympic Committee. It is a travesty that these two amazing athletes were henceforth disqualified from the sport they had trained all their life to excel at, just for making a stand for something they truly believed in. I was also interested to see the reaction of the Australian athlete on the podium with them – in photographs he looks awkward, but in truth he stood in silent agreement with the other two. A poignant statement that has once again become relevant in these testing times.

Isabelle Jones, Powys

What a great day! I received my September and October issues in the mail today.
Aimee Rounds

ARE YOU A WINNER?

The lucky winners of the crossword from issue 33 are:
A Allport, Berkshire
B P Whitlock, Northamptonshire
A Redmore, Bristol

Congratulations! You've each won a ***Ben-Hur 3D*** games set to celebrate the film's release, including backgammon and a miniature chess board. To test those little grey cells with this month's crossword, turn to page 96.

GET IN TOUCH

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TIME CAPSULE

THIS MONTH IN HISTORY





SNAPSHOT

1938 KEEP 'EM PEELED

In Hoghton near Preston, new recruits of the Lancashire Constabulary make notes while a staged smash-and-grab raid is played out in front of them. A year later, Britain's 60,000 police officers sharply decline in number following the declaration of World War II; many are army reservists who return to their units to prepare for battle. To plug the gap, older officers begin working beyond normal retirement age.

GETTY IMAGES

SNAPSHOT

1927 ROCKET MAN

Ahead of the annual 5 November celebrations in Beckenham, Bromley, a local resident places a rocket firework on top of an impressive three-ton model of Gunpowder Plot lynchpin Guy Fawkes. Although bonfires and fireworks have been used to commemorate the failed plot from 1605 onwards, effigies of Fawkes have only been widespread since the late 18th century. Prior to that, representations of the Pope were set ablaze in a show of anti-Catholic sentiment.



GETTY IMAGES




SALVATION ARMY
WAR SERVICE



SNAPSHOT

1918 RING OF FIRE

Allied troops on the Western Front in France are afforded a rare treat, as they tuck into doughnuts provided by American women who are volunteering for the Salvation Army during the closing stages of World War I. One such volunteer, Irene McIntyre, spends a full 256 days in the white heat of the frontline, and is gassed twice for her efforts.

ART ARCHIVE/REX/SHUTTERSTOCK

"I READ THE NEWS TODAY..."

Weird and wonderful, it all happened in **November**



ALL EARS
Tubes were operated individually, each being activated by the **insertion of a coin**, allowing many listeners to hear the same song.



MY FIRST DIME

1889 JUKEBOX IS INVENTED

On 23 November 1889, the **world's first jukebox** fired into action at the Palais Royale Saloon in San Francisco, with listeners hearing the music through **stethoscope-like tubes**. Louis Glass, the entrepreneur behind its installation, initially called the invention 'the nickel-in-the-slot player'.

ARR, ME HEARTY!

1718 BLACKBEARD MEETS HIS MAKER

Edward Teach – the notorious pirate known as Blackbeard – was **killed in hand-to-hand combat** by the troops of British Navy officer Robert Maynard. The tyrant didn't roll over easily, though. When examined, his corpse contained no fewer than **five bullet holes and around 20 stab wounds**.

HE'S CROWNING!

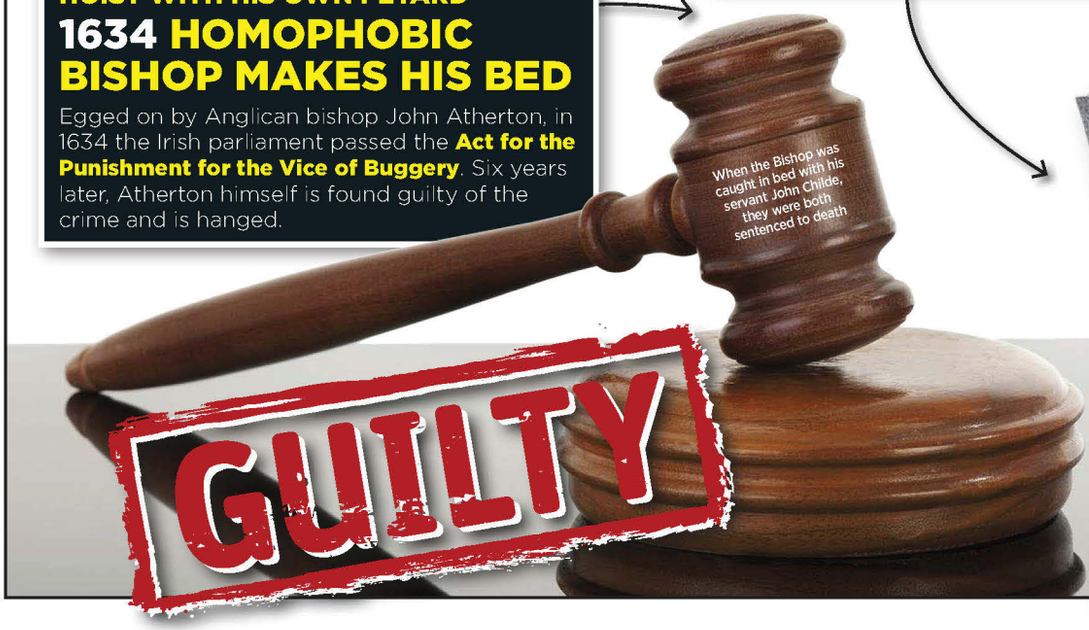
1316 THE FIVE-DAY KING IS BORN

John I, King of France and Navarre (and also known as John the Posthumous), **ascended the throne on his birth** on 15 November 1316, following the earlier death of his father, the equally well-named Louis the Quarreler. John **died just five days later**, though, making him the only French king to have reigned throughout his entire lifetime.

HOIST WITH HIS OWN PETARD

1634 HOMOPHOBIC BISHOP MAKES HIS BED

Egged on by Anglican bishop John Atherton, in 1634 the Irish parliament passed the **Act for the Punishment for the Vice of Buggery**. Six years later, Atherton himself is found guilty of the crime and is hanged.







RIDING THE GRAVY TRAIN

1921 STATION MURDER SCANDAL

As he prepared to board a sleeper train at Tokyo Station, Japanese prime minister Hara Takashi was **fatally stabbed** by teenage railway-worker – and right-wing sympathiser – Konichi Nakaoka. Found guilty at trial, the assassin escaped the death penalty and was **released just 13 years after** being sentenced.



GOVERNED BY SHOPKEEPERS

1867 LOOPHOLE LETS WOMAN VOTE

More than 50 years before women were granted the vote in Britain, Manchester shopkeeper Lily Maxwell marked her ballot paper in a by-election thanks to a **loophole that allowed all rate-payers to vote**, irrespective of gender. The loophole was legally closed soon after.





HIS LATEST FLAME

1815 MINERS' LAMP IS UNVEILED

In a Royal Society journal, Humphry Davy published the paper that outlined his miners' safety lamp. **Explosions had been caused** by exposure to methane, but with this new lamp the flame would be **enclosed in iron gauze**. Davy refused to take out a patent, though, believing it to be a gift to the world.

"...OH BOY"

November events that changed the world

18 NOVEMBER 1477
THE PRINTED WORD
William Caxton publishes *The Dictes and Sayengis of the Phylosophers*, the first dated book printed in the English language.

17 NOVEMBER 1558
ELIZABETH I IS CROWNED
On the death of her half-sister Mary, Elizabeth I becomes Queen of England. Her reign lasts 44 years.

7 NOVEMBER 1867
BIRTH OF MARIE CURIE
Marie Sklodowska is born in Warsaw. Under her married name of Marie Curie, she leads pioneering research into radioactivity and wins two Nobel Prizes.

17 NOVEMBER 1869
A PASSAGE TO INDIA
The Suez Canal opens, connecting the Mediterranean with the Red Sea, thus allowing merchants to travel between Europe and southern Asia without having to circumnavigate Africa.

28 NOVEMBER 1919
FIRST FEMALE MP
Lady Nancy Astor wins the parliamentary by-election in the constituency of Plymouth Sutton, becoming the first woman to be elected to the House of Commons.

7 NOVEMBER 1944
ROOSEVELT RETURNS
After defeating Thomas E Dewey, Franklin D Roosevelt is elected President of the United States for an unprecedented fourth term.

AND FINALLY...

On 10 November 1871, an expedition led by Henry Morton Stanley to find fellow explorer David Livingstone in Africa achieved its goal. However, there is **no evidence** to confirm that Stanley greeted him with the line **"Dr Livingstone, I presume?"**

GETTY X9

Daily Mirror
MON NOV 4 1957
2½p FORWARD WITH THE PEOPLE
No. 16,763

CAN THE SPACE DOG RETURN FROM THE NEW 'RED MOON'?

SPACE MIRROR No. 4
NOV. 4, SPACE YEAR ONE
—and see Pages Six and Seven

RUSSIA SCORED ANOTHER DRAMATIC SCIENTIFIC TRIUMPH YESTERDAY WHEN SHE FIRED A NEW SPACE SATELLITE NEARLY 1,000 MILES ABOVE THE EARTH WITH A DOG INSIDE IT.

A Russian scientist was reported as saying that the dog would be brought back to earth alive. But British scientists said they thought it most unlikely that the dog would survive.

Details of the new "Red Moon," announced by Moscow Radio early yesterday, revealed that—

Its SHAPE is like a bullet—not round like the first satellite launched a month ago.

Its SPEED is 18,000 m.p.h—about the same as satellite No. 1.

Its WEIGHT is 1,120lb.—half a ton. The first satellite weighed only 186lb.

Professor Bernard Lovell, in charge of the world's biggest radio telescope at Jodrell Bank, Cheshire, said yesterday:

"It is a very dramatic and spectacular demonstration of Russian achievement in science and technology."

Mr. Kenneth Gatland, vice-chairman of the British Interplanetary Society, said: "It's simply fantastic."

The dog in the new satellite is a

Continued on Page 24



● It is a Husky like this which is 1,000 miles above the earth in Sputnik II. This picture was taken by an automatic camera in a Russian rocket fired last month. The dog returned to earth safely.

It is a grim thought that the new "Red Moon" might say "Woof, woof!" as well as "Bleep, bleep."

Russians astonish the world again

★

BRITISH SCIENTISTS SAY:

'DRAMATIC' 'FANTASTIC' 'SPECTACULAR'

Advertiser's Announcement



SHIRLEY GIVES A NEW KICK TO THE OLD CROCKS!

Sleek, streamlined Shirley Ann Field is strictly a 1957 model. Her performance—in shows such as "Monday Club" on TV and in "The Good Companions" and "The Flesh is Weak"—has sent her rocketing up the road to stardom. But our Miss Field—this green-eyed, red-haired Technicolor pin-up—is the original Contrast Kid. From her taste in cars (she likes the veteran variety and every London-to-Brighton run is a Shirley Ann Field day) to her taste in toothpastes (she uses 'cosmetic', which tints the gums to make teeth look shades whiter) it's character that counts. And a look at her career so far—she's still only 20—proves that it's character, that pays off... in toothpastes and everything else.

*The car in Shirley's life is a 1915 Ford Model "T"; her toothpaste

The Mirror begins a week of Happy Surprises today with—

SURPRISE No. 1

—See Page 11

PUP AND AWAY

After initially testing on monkeys, from 1951 the Soviet space programme used dogs instead as it was believed they would be **less fidgety during flight**. Females were chosen as it was easier to control their waste.

ALAMY X1, JOHN FROST NEWSPAPERS X1, TOPFOTO X1

YESTERDAY'S PAPERS

On **3 November 1957**, a Russian dog called Laika was fired into space

"SHE HAD SO LITTLE TIME LEFT TO LIVE"

VLADIMIR YAZDOVSKY

A couple of months previously, Laika had been just another stray hound trying to survive on the streets of Moscow. Now, the three-year-old mongrel was being strapped into a harness aboard the Soviet spacecraft *Sputnik 2*, unaware that she was about to become one of the first living creatures to be blasted out of the Earth's atmosphere. She was to be a guinea pig for human space exploration, the objective being to observe the effects on the body when experiencing weightlessness.

While some publications busied themselves with their punning headlines ('Muttnik' was a popular nickname), others showed compassion for the doomed dog. "Can the space dog return?" asked the *Daily Mirror*, while the RSPCA instructed all telephone complainants to "make your protest direct to the Soviet embassy, Bayswater 3628". The embassy went into damage-limitation mode. "The Russians love dogs. This has been done not for the sake of cruelty but for the benefit of humanity."

In 2002, it was revealed that rather than wistfully gazing down on Earth from space, Laika had died a painful death from overheating and stress just hours after the launch. *Sputnik 2*, carrying her body, orbited the planet more than 2,500 times before being burned up in the Earth's atmosphere five months after the launch.

It was a desperately sad end, especially as she had been selected for her calm, gentle nature. One of the Soviet scientists later revealed how, during her training, he had often taken Laika home to play with his children: "I wanted to do something nice for her. She had so little time left to live." ⊙





DOGGED STRENGTH
ABOVE: **Laika, a stray, was chosen due to her ability to survive extreme conditions**
LEFT: **A monument was erected in Moscow following revelations about her death**

LIVING IN REGRET
Oleg Gazenko, one of the scientists responsible for sending Laika into space, said: "We treat them like babies who cannot speak. **We did not learn enough from this mission** to justify the death of the dog."

1957 ALSO IN THE NEWS...

8 NOVEMBER *Jailhouse Rock*, Elvis Presley's third feature film, goes on release in the US. Many reviews are far from favourable – *The Miami News* calls Presley "a grotesque performer".

15 NOVEMBER The *City of Sydney*, a flying boat en route to Lisbon from Southampton Water, crashes on the Isle of Wight. Of the 58 people on board, 45 are killed and 13 injured.

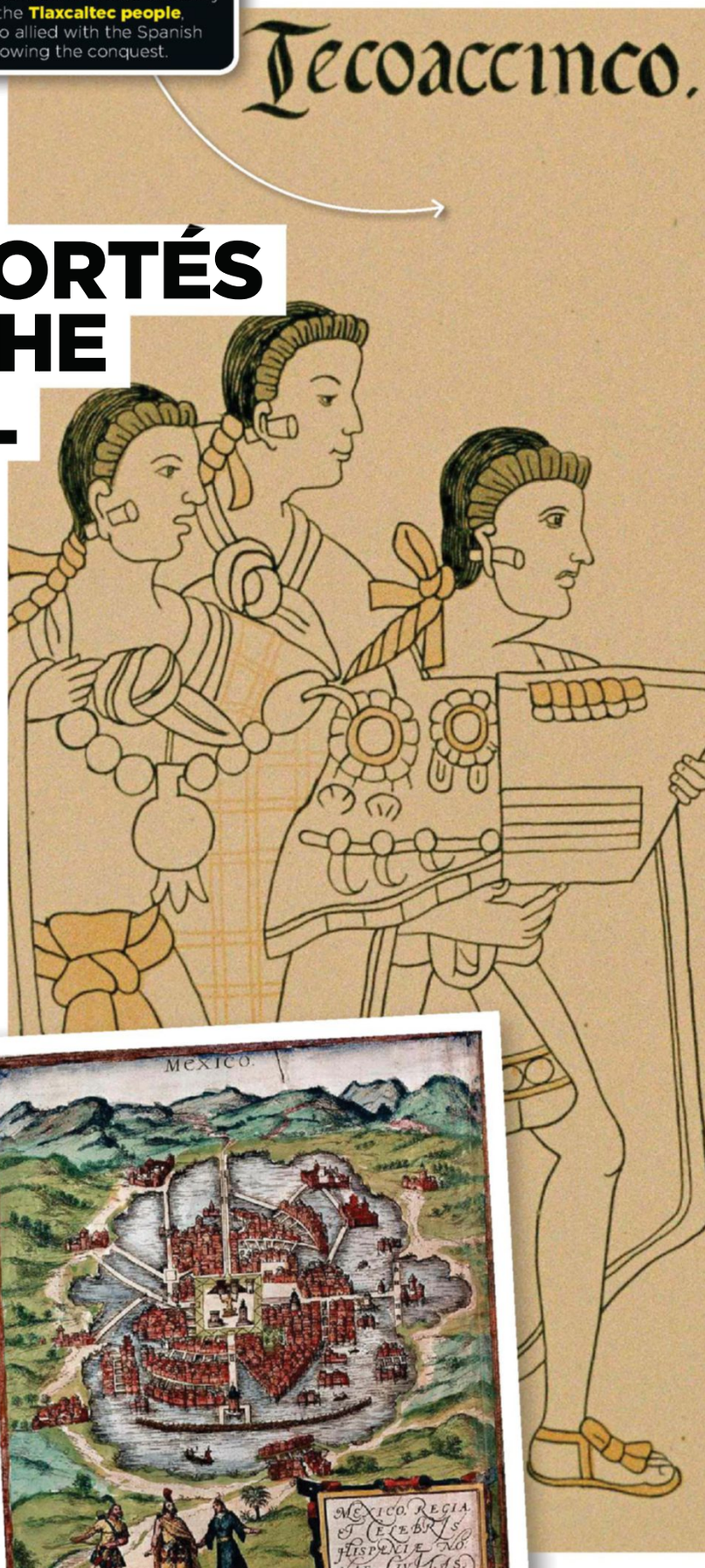
22 NOVEMBER Having been denied publication in his native Soviet Union, Boris Pasternak sees his novel *Doctor Zhivago* published for the first time, in translation, in Italy.

WHAT HAPPENED NEXT?

They thought he was a god, but they soon found themselves in hell...

1519 HERNÁN CORTÉS MARCHES ON THE AZTEC CAPITAL

The Spanish conquistador arrives in Tenochtitlán, dramatically changing the course of American history



CRACK THE CODEX
This illustration is from *Historia de Tlaxcala*, a codex written in the years leading up to 1585. It relates the story of the **Tlaxcaltec people**, who allied with the Spanish following the conquest.

When in March 1519, Hernán Cortés landed on the Yucatán Peninsula in what is modern-day Mexico, he couldn't have been prepared for the three-month journey that stood before him. Furthermore – and despite his in-built arrogance – he couldn't have been certain of his mission's success, either. His immediate objective was to head inland, traversing the often inhospitable landscape (dense jungle and active volcanoes) and march to Tenochtitlán, the capital of the Aztec Empire and the base of its emperor, Moctezuma II, who he aimed to overthrow.

As well as wishing to establish Spanish rule, Cortés sought both to impose Catholicism on the local population and to plunder the empire's natural riches, especially its gold. But his soldiers numbered only a few hundred, so alliances with indigenous people were crucial for the mission's success. Once he reached Tenochtitlán, he may well have been surprised by what and who he encountered. He experienced civility, not the expected barbarism. Indeed, his arrival was warmly welcomed by Moctezuma, but the Spaniard soon made his intentions clear, taking the Emperor hostage. When the Aztec population took to the streets in protest, Cortés presented Moctezuma to the crowd, who was then struck by a rock and died. The subsequent unrest caused the Spanish to flee the city.

After strengthening his numbers, in 1521 the conquistador returned to the capital and, after a three-month siege, finally took control. The Aztec Empire, one of the most sophisticated civilisations yet seen, was over – destroyed. Cortés's compatriots flooded the country, before embarking on a wide and brutal campaign of colonisation right across what became Spanish-speaking Latin America. Spain's empire grew exponentially, Catholicism became a dominant religion, and the natural resources were hungrily seized, much to the benefit of the imperial coffers.

Eventually, Cortés was made governor of this infant colony called New Spain, but was ultimately recalled by the Spanish government, lest he become too powerful. He had proved himself a man of action, after all.

ALAMY X1, GETTY X2



HEAVEN SENT?
Cortés's arrival in Tenochtitlán coincided with an ancient prophesy. The Aztecs **believed him to be the god Quetzalcoatl** returning to Earth in human form, and he was initially greeted with reverence and lavish gifts.

AN EMPIRE'S END
ABOVE: **The Battle of Otumba, during which the fleeing Spaniards defeated the Aztecs** MAIN: **Moctezuma's ambassadors bring gifts to Cortés** BELOW LEFT: **A depiction of *México Tenochtitlán* in the early 16th century, probably based on one of Cortés's sketches**

"We Spaniards know a sickness of the heart that only gold can cure"

Cortés to envoys of Moctezuma

INFOGRAPHIC: ESTHER CURTIS

GRAPHIC HISTORY

The hit sci-fi series celebrates its 53rd anniversary

1963 DOCTOR WHO FIRST APPEARS ON BBC TELEVISION

As any real Whovian knows, November marks the anniversary of the Doctor's arrival on TV screens. But do they know all of the following?

19 MILLION

THE HIGHEST EVER AUDIENCE FOR THE PROGRAMME, WHICH WAS FOR 1979'S CITY OF DEATH *– THANKS TO A STRIKE AT ITV*

FACT FILE

FULL NAME: The Doctor's name is kept under wraps, as it holds a dark secret...
SPECIES: Time Lord
HOME PLANET: Gallifrey
PROFESSION: Time travel, world-saving
TOP ENEMIES: The Master, Daleks, Cybermen, the Weeping Angels, Sontarans
SPECIAL SKILLS: Regeneration, use of the Sonic Screwdriver, TARDIS driving

23 NOVEMBER 1963

The date of the very first transmission of 'The Show', as fans call it. The debut was somewhat overshadowed by the assassination of Kennedy, let alone the deaths of CS Lewis and Aldous Huxley, requiring a swift repeat of the first episode.

TIMELINE OF TIME TRAVEL

DOCTOR WHO WAS FIRST PITCHED AS A FAMILY PROGRAMME THAT USED TIME TRAVEL TO EDUCATE AUDIENCES ON SCIENCE, AND ABOVE ALL, HISTORY

400,000 BC
The fourth Doctor witnesses the start of life on Earth, via the explosion of a spaceship (*City of Death*, 1979)

100,000 BC
The first Doctor and his granddaughter help a prehistoric tribe to create fire (*An Unearthly Child*, 1963)

1334 BC
The 11th Doctor meets Queen Nefertiti while battling space locusts. She travels with him for a while (*Dinosaurs on a Spaceship*, 2012)

AD 79
The tenth Doctor visits Vesuvius-struck Pompeii, but dares not change history by saving anyone (*The Fire of Pompeii*, 2008)

THE TARDIS

Standing for 'Time And Relative Dimension In Space', the Doctor's time-travelling spaceship is infinitely bigger on the inside than the outside, and was capable of taking on any outward form – until the Doctor froze it into an old police box.

THE DALEKS

Doctor Who invented the concept of kids 'hiding behind the sofa' in fear of bug-eyed aliens. Besides his nemesis, the Master, the Doctor's greatest enemies are the Daleks, a hate-crazed species imprisoned in metal war machines.

THE MUSIC

From the very first episode, *Doctor Who*'s theme has been one of the most indispensable parts of its legend. Written by Ron Grainer, the experimental sampling effects would make it a historic recording, even if it had been attached to another programme.

826

THE NUMBER OF EPISODES BROADCAST, UP TO CHRISTMAS 2015 – OR IF YOU PREFER, 16 DAYS, 8 HOURS AND 25 MINUTES, COMPRISING 263 STORIES OVER 35 SERIES. 97 OF THE INSTALMENTS REMAIN MISSING, BELIEVED WIPED

2005

The year The Show was relaunched for the 21st century, under the supervision of script editor Russell T Davies – everyone expected it to flop, not become more popular than ever before.

851
The 12th Doctor witnesses a battle between Vikings and aliens, granting one casualty immortality (*The Girl Who Died*, 2015)

1066
The first Doctor prevents the Meddling Monk from changing the battle's outcome in Hastings (*The Time Meddler*, 1965)

1100s
The Doctor's first incarnation is in the Crusades, and his twelth meets Robin Hood (*The Crusade*, 1965, *Robot of Sherwood*, 2015)

1566
The Doctor meets Elizabeth I, and reportedly becomes her lover – before abandoning her (*The Day of the Doctor*, 2013)

1938
The 11th Doctor has a run-in with Hitler – but it's Churchill who will become a TARDIS regular (*Let's Kill Hitler*, 2011)



1972

The year that *Dr Who* first aired on US TV, where it eventually became a minor cult classic, ballooning into a major cult classic after the modern reboot. As one of the BBC's 'superbrands', it is now popular in over 50 countries.

2100

CONSERVATIVE ESTIMATE OF THE DOCTOR'S CURRENT AGE – GIVE OR TAKE A FEW CENTURIES – THOUGH HE HAS MOST PROBABLY TOTALLY LOST TRACK BY NOW

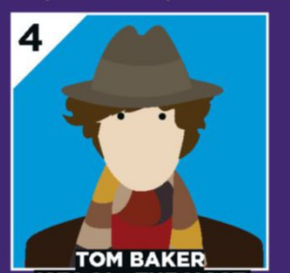
THE 12 DOCTORS

It's generally agreed that there have been twelve doctors, but there was also an incarnation who fought during the dreaded Time War, and refused to refer to himself as 'the Doctor'

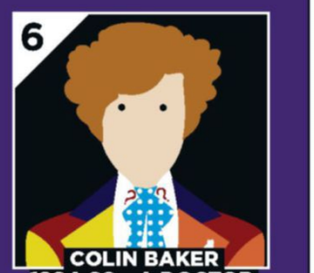

1
WILLIAM HARTNELL 1963-66 – THE MOST ELDERLY DOCTOR


2
PATRICK TROUGHTON 1966-69 – NICKNAMED THE 'COSMIC HOBO'


3
JON PERTWEE 1969-74 – "REVERSE THE POLARITY"


4
TOM BAKER 1974-81 – THE MOST 'ICONIC' DOCTOR


5
PETER DAVISON 1981-84 – WORE A CELERY STALK


6
COLIN BAKER 1984-86 – A DOCTOR WITH A DARK SIDE


7
SYLVESTER MCCOY 1986-89 – THE FIRST SCOTTISH DOCTOR


8
PAUL MCGANN 1996 – APPEARED ONLY TWICE


9
CHRISTOPHER ECCLESTON 2005 – ONLY NORTHERNER


10
DAVID TENNANT 2005-2010 – 'UK'S FAVOURITE' DOCTOR


11
MATT SMITH 2010-2013 – LOVER OF BOW TIES


12
PETER CAPALDI 2013 – THE DOCTOR WITH THE ACCENT

THE EXTRAORDINARY TALE OF...

One of the most famous sharpshooters in America, who performed for heads of state and fought for women's rights

1887 ANNIE OAKLEY COMES TO EUROPE

From humble beginnings to performing for the Queen, this self-taught crack shot from rural Ohio became one of the most recognisable figures of the Old West

YOUNG GUN
At only **five feet tall**, Oakley was given the nickname of 'Watanya Cicilla' by fellow performer Sitting Bull, translated as '**Little Sure Shot**' in the public advertisements.

It's a long way from log-cabin poverty in rural Ohio to being the toast of Europe and performing in front of well-nourished heads of state. But it's a journey that Phoebe Ann Mosey – better known as sharpshooter Annie Oakley – took in her stride, deftly combining the roles of world-famous entertainer and firm advocate of women's rights.

Born in 1860 on a small farm in western Ohio, Annie and her family were plunged into hard times after her father died when she was just six years old. The eldest of her six siblings then contracted fatal tuberculosis, forcing Annie's mother to sell the family cow to cover the funeral expenses. By the age of ten, to ease the burden at home, Annie found herself living with another family.

"All went well for a month," she later wrote. "Then the work began to stack up. I got up at four o'clock in the morning, got breakfast, milked the cows, fed the calves, the pigs, pumped water for the cattle, fed the chickens, rocked the baby to sleep, weeded the garden, picked wild blackberries, got dinner after digging the potatoes for dinner and picking the vegetables." Annie referred to this family as 'the wolves'. "I was held prisoner. They wrote all the letters to my mother telling her that I was happy and going to school."

RETURNING HOME

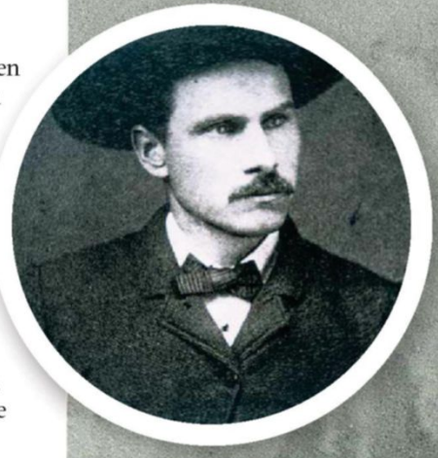
Eventually, Annie escaped and returned to her family, for whom she set about providing. Her hunting and trapping skills meant she could produce an unending supply of meat and game to a local grocer, who in turn supplied hotels and restaurants across the state. So lucrative was this arrangement, at least comparatively, that Annie, at just 15, was able to pay off the mortgage on the family home.

Her growing reputation for the way she handled a gun led to a life-changing encounter in 1875 while visiting one of her sisters near Cincinnati. A local hotelier knew of the teenager's talents and organised a competition between her and a professional exhibition shooter called Frank Butler. The contest was tight, but Annie prevailed. Butler was magnanimous in defeat; although he lost that day, he won in the long term. Eight months later, and ten days after Annie's 16th birthday, the pair were married. (It should be mentioned that there is disagreement over when both the shooting competition and the wedding occurred. One school of thought believes both events to have happened six years later.)

The life of the professional sharpshooter now beckoned. Changing her surname from Mosey to Oakley for the purposes of showbusiness – but, markedly, not taking her husband's name – Annie and Butler made a rather formidable double act. Her star really ascended during the mid-1880s when the couple signed up to perform with Buffalo Bill's Wild West travelling show. Standing five feet in her stockinged feet, Annie was billed as 'Little Sure Shot'.

Not that Annie's place as one of Buffalo Bill's most valued headliners was completely watertight. In 1886, the troupe were joined by the teenager Lilian Smith, described as "the champion rifle-shot of the world". Annie, usually steadfast and impenetrable, felt under threat from the arrogant Smith, who claimed that "Annie Oakley was done for". Well aware of the 11-year age gap between the two female shooters, Annie

"Annie was the toast of the capital, her presence was requested by former prime ministers and heirs to the throne alike"



FRANK BUTLER
Annie's husband of 50 years. He soon became her manager when she turned out to be the star attraction

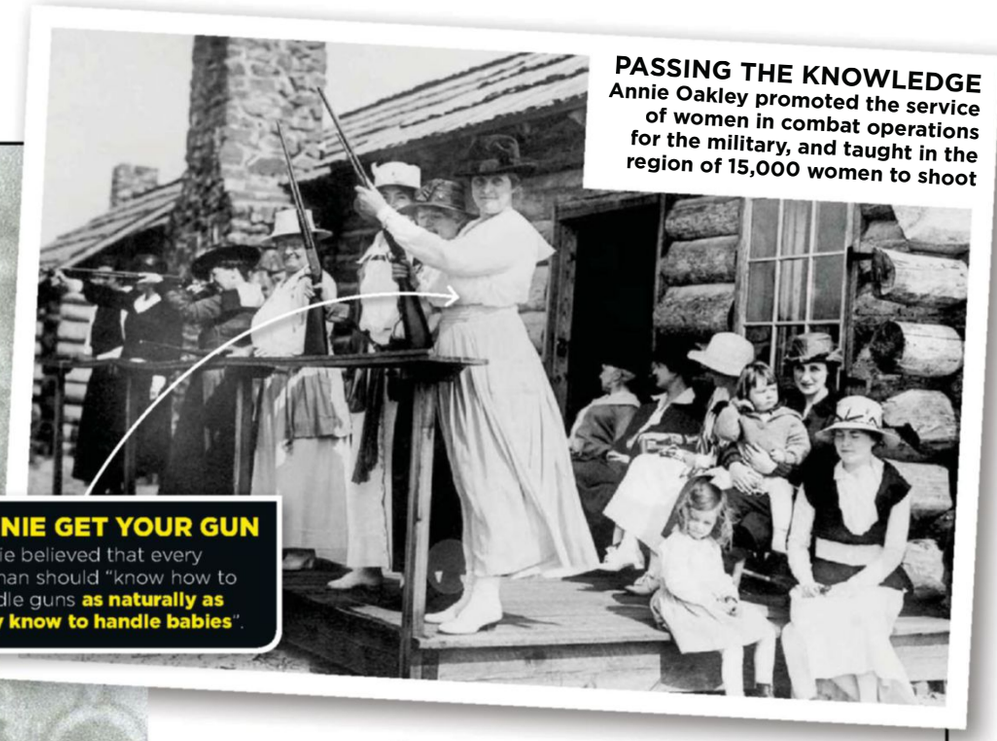


ALAMY X1, ART ARCHIVE/REX/SHUTTERSTOCK X1, BRIDGEMAN IMAGES X1, GETTY X1



A WORLD TOUR
A poster advertising Annie as a special feature on Buffalo Bill's Wild West travelling show. She added in **horse-riding stunts** and went on to perform at **Queen Victoria's Golden Jubilee**.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?
Annie's real name was Phoebe Ann Mosey. 'Oakley' is believed to have come from the neighbourhood Oakley, in Cincinatti, where she lived with her husband



PASSING THE KNOWLEDGE
Annie Oakley promoted the service of women in combat operations for the military, and taught in the region of 15,000 women to shoot

ANNIE GET YOUR GUN
Annie believed that every woman should "know how to handle guns **as naturally as they know to handle babies**".

shaved six years off her age, an act that her young looks fortunately didn't betray – and which may well be the source of the two wedding dates, the later one concocted to bolster the claimed younger age.

WORLD-WIDE FAME

Annie's comparative modesty ensured her popularity with audiences never waned, especially when she incorporated some phenomenal horse-riding stunts into her act. This popularity extended to Europe in 1887, when the Wild West troupe crossed the Atlantic to commemorate Queen Victoria's Golden Jubilee. More than half a million spectators witnessed the London show during the first three weeks of its run. Annie was the toast of the capital, her presence requested by former prime ministers and heirs to the throne alike.

Annie went on to be a huge draw in continental Europe, too, where she often received proposals of marriage. A French count sent her one such proposal, along with a photograph of himself. Annie returned the photo, now with a bullet hole through his head and the words "respectfully declined" written on the reverse. In 1889, in Berlin, Annie even shot a cigarette out of the mouth of the German Kaiser. Later in life, she considered the stunt and how, had it gone wrong, World War I may have been prevented. "If I shot the Kaiser, I might have saved the lives of millions of soldiers. I didn't know then that he would swing the iron fist and shake the universe."

Annie Oakley was far more than the sure-shooting entertainer. Throughout her life, her philanthropy was generous and widespread. "If I spend one dollar foolishly," she once explained, "I see tear-stained faces for little children beaten as I was." And she empowered and inspired every woman she met. She taught in the region of 15,000 women how to fire a weapon, explaining that she "would like to see every woman know how to handle guns as naturally as they know how to handle babies". In fact, Annie even offered President William McKinley the services of a 50-strong unit of female sharpshooters who could be used in any future US-Spanish War.

Annie spent her later years recovering from injuries sustained in train and car accidents, as well as fighting 55 libel cases against the popular press. Still a dead shot well into her 60s, she passed away from a blood disorder in 1926 aged 66. On her death, Frank Butler, her devoted husband of 50 years, reportedly never ate again and died 18 days later.

WHAT DO YOU THINK?
Could World War I have been prevented had Annie shot the Kaiser?
email: **editor@historyrevealed.com**

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HISTORY REVEALED



RAID AND EVADE
The SAS was initially formed to operate behind enemy lines in the desert, but members were soon being deployed to German-occupied Europe to take part in guerilla warfare

ILLUSTRATION: © KURT MILLER/SALZMANART.COM. ARCANGEL IMAGES X1, GETTY X1



S.A.S SECRET HEROES OF WORLD WAR II

How Britain's daring commandos brought down Hitler's empire

Words: Gavin Mortimer

It was only fitting that a unit that would finish World War II as a byword for boldness began its life with an act of audacity.

In July 1941, a tall, slender Scots Guards officer limped up to the front gate of Middle East Headquarters (MEHQ) in Cairo. Lieutenant David Stirling wasn't long out of hospital, and he still carried the scars of a parachute accident the previous month. The 25-year-old officer had spent his convalescence working on an idea that he now intended to present to General Claude Auchinleck, commander-in-chief of the Middle East Forces.

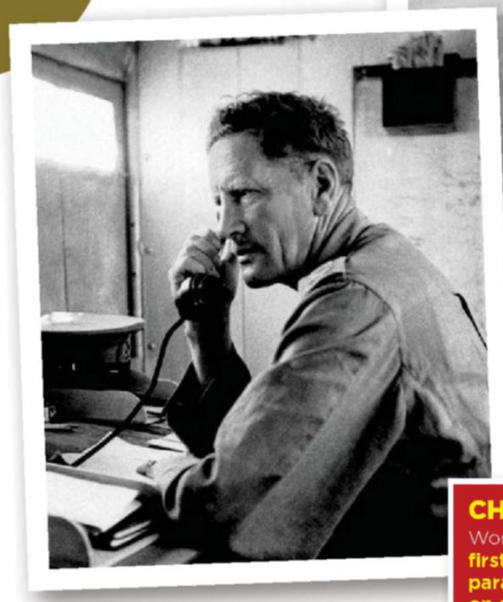
The trouble was that Stirling didn't have a pass to present to the sentries stationed outside the entrance to MEHQ. And no pass meant no entry. Having failed to sweet-talk his way past the guards, Stirling shuffled away in dejection, but then something caught his eye. A flap of the wire fence that encircled the headquarters was loose. Was it big enough to squeeze through? Nothing ventured, nothing gained, thought Stirling, and in an instant he was through the flap and making his way as fast as he could into MEHQ.

PITCHING IN

Once inside, Stirling located the office of General Neil Ritchie, the deputy chief of staff and a family friend of long-standing. The breathless young officer saluted, handed Ritchie the memo, and briefly explained its contents. The General ran an eye over the memo, then over Stirling, and said he would show it to Auchinleck.

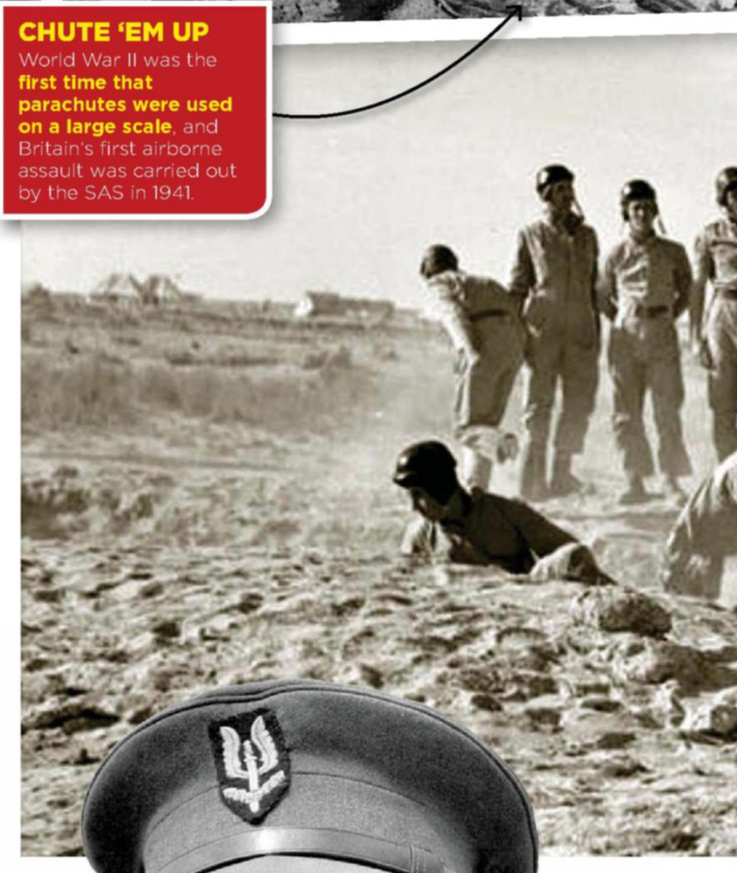
Three days later, Stirling was summoned to MEHQ. This time he did have a pass, and an appointment with General Auchinleck. He wanted to know more, so Stirling elaborated on his idea. "I argued the advantages of establishing a unit based on the principle of the fullest exploitation of surprise and of making the minimum demands on manpower and equipment," he wrote shortly after the war had finished. "I sought to prove that, if an aerodrome or transport park was the objective of an operation, then the destruction of 50 aircraft or units of transport was more easily accomplished by a sub-unit of five men than a force of 200."

DID YOU KNOW?
The first SAS motto was 'Strike and Destroy', but on reflection David Stirling thought this too gung-ho and changed it to 'Who Dares Wins'



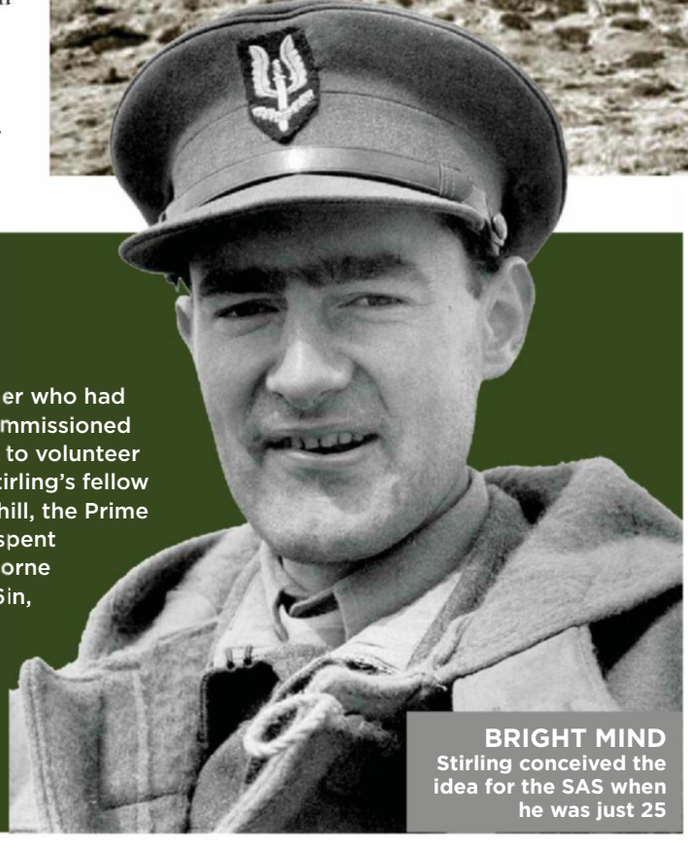


CHUTE 'EM UP
World War II was the **first time that parachutes were used on a large scale**, and Britain's first airborne assault was carried out by the SAS in 1941.



FROM PAINTER TO WARRIOR
Colonel David Stirling

David Stirling was 23 when World War II broke out. An aristocratic dreamer who had failed in his ambition of becoming a Bohemian painter in Paris, he was commissioned into the Scots Guards, and soon his quest for romantic adventure led him to volunteer for the new unit formed in 1940 called the British Commandos. Among Stirling's fellow commando officers were the novelist Evelyn Waugh and Randolph Churchill, the Prime Minister's son. Shipped to the Middle East in early 1941, the Commandos spent several frustrating months launching a series of largely unsuccessful seaborne raids against German and Italian targets in Libya, Syria and Crete. At 6ft 6in, Stirling was not physically a natural commando, but had the intelligence, innovation and adaptability of a man ideally suited to guerrilla warfare. In war, Stirling found his vocation, and it was inevitable that peace would once more leave him feeling restless and unfulfilled. He dabbled in business in Africa and Britain, but never found anything to match the excitement of the war years. Knighted in 1990, Stirling died a few months later aged 74.



BRIGHT MIND
Stirling conceived the idea for the SAS when he was just 25

AIRSEALAND PHOTOS/CODY IMAGES X1, ALAMY X1, GETTY X1, TOPFOTO X1, GAVIN MORTIMER X1



PREPARE FOR WAR
FAR LEFT: **General Auchinleck in the generals' quarters, MEHQ** LEFT: **The SAS were the pioneers of parachuting among British special forces** THIS IMAGE: **The SAS practising jumps in North Africa**

MISSION COMPLETE

The SAS hit list

AGEDABIA, LIBYA
DECEMBER 1941
Five men creep onto a German airfield and, in the darkness, plant bombs on 37 aircraft, managing to withdraw unseen as the explosions rock the desert.

SIDI HANEISH, EGYPT
JULY 1942
Eighteen heavily armed jeeps appear out of the desert darkness and lay waste to a remote German airfield, destroying or damaging 40 aircraft in a blizzard of gunfire.

MURRO DI PORCO, SICILY
JULY 1943
The SAS are in the vanguard of the Sicily invasion, landing in darkness and capturing three powerful coastal guns ahead of the arrival of the main invasion fleet.

OP. BAOBAB, ITALY
JANUARY 1944
Ten SAS raiders land on the Italian east coast by canoe and blow up the railway bridge on the line linking Ancona and Rimini.

▼ OP. HOUNDSWORTH
JUNE – AUGUST 1944
In three months of guerrilla warfare in occupied central France, an SAS squadron kill 220 Germans, derail six trains and destroy 23 vehicles.



BEFORE THE STORM
No. 1 SAS jeeps hours before fire fight at Les Ormes, France, August 1944

"It was clear to Auchinleck that desert warfare offered opportunities to the bold and uncoventional"

And his force wouldn't just attack one target on a given night, but several, sowing fear and confusion into the mind of the enemy.

Auchinleck liked what he heard. He was new to his job, having replaced General Wavell as commander-in-chief the previous month, and the war in North Africa against Field Marshal Erwin Rommel and his Afrika Korps was not going well. It was clear to Auchinleck that desert warfare offered opportunities to the bold and unconventional, and Stirling's proposal was certainly that.

Promoting Stirling to captain, Auchinleck authorised him to recruit six officers and 60 other ranks to a unit that was designated 'L' Detachment of the Special Air Service Brigade – that way, if one of the myriad enemy spies lurking in Cairo got wind of the force, he would report back to his German masters that the British now had an airborne brigade in Egypt.

The men Stirling recruited to his new unit were representative of Great Britain – there were Scots, Welsh, Irish and English. Some were regular soldiers before the war, others hotel managers, tile fitters and solicitors. What united them was a thirst for adventure. "We were just hanging around in the desert getting fed up," recalled Jeff Du Vivier,

a Londoner who had worked in the hotel trade before enlisting in 1940. "Then along came Stirling asking for volunteers. I was hooked on the idea from the beginning, it meant we were going to see some action."

Another of the recruits, Aberdonian Jimmy Storie, enjoyed the philosophy of the new force, commenting: "In the SAS you were treated as men; in the rest of the army you did what your sergeant said or the lieutenant said, but in the SAS… you got your say."

Throughout the rest of the summer and into the autumn, the SAS trained at their base at Kabrit, a desolate desert location 90 miles east of Cairo. The unit was divided into One and Two Troops under the command of Jock Lewes, a former president of the Oxford University Boat Club, and Blair 'Paddy' Mayne, a 6ft 4in Ulsterman who had played rugby before the war for Ireland and the British Lions.

The training was brutal and relentless, but by the end of October the men were survival experts, masters of navigation, explosives specialists and certified paratroopers. They were now ready for their first operation.

It was timed to coincide with a major British offensive, codenamed 'Crusader', the aim of which was to retake the eastern coastal regions of Libya that had been lost to the Germans just the previous June.

BUMPY START

The task of the SAS was to parachute into enemy territory and attack the airfields at Gazala and Tmimi, in eastern Libya, at midnight on 17 November. They took off in five aircraft in the early evening of 16 November, and flew straight into one of the fiercest storms to sweep the region in years.

In his report on the operation, a laconic Blair Mayne described the landing as "unpleasant," adding: "I estimated the wind speed at 20–25 miles per hour, and the ground was studded with thorny bushes." In his diary, Jeff Du Vivier recounted how the wind had dragged him 150 yards until finally he snagged on a thorn bush. "When I finally freed myself, I was bruised and bleeding and there was a sharp pain in my right leg," he wrote. "When I saw the rocky ground I'd travelled over, I thanked my lucky stars that I was alive."

Then it began to rain, a deluge that turned the dried river beds ('wadis') into raging rivers. The temperature dropped and suddenly the mission became not a daring raid but a fight for survival. "I was shivering, not shaking," described Du Vivier. "All the bones in my body were numbed. I couldn't speak, every time I opened my mouth my teeth just cracked against one another."

Of the 54 men who took part in the inaugural SAS raid, only 21 returned to British lines. The rest were killed or captured. Not one enemy plane was destroyed. Stirling gathered the survivors, and with characteristic confidence, told them it was a setback but certainly not the end. He promised there would be "a next time," prompting Du Vivier to tell his diary: "I don't fancy a next time if this is what it's going to be like."

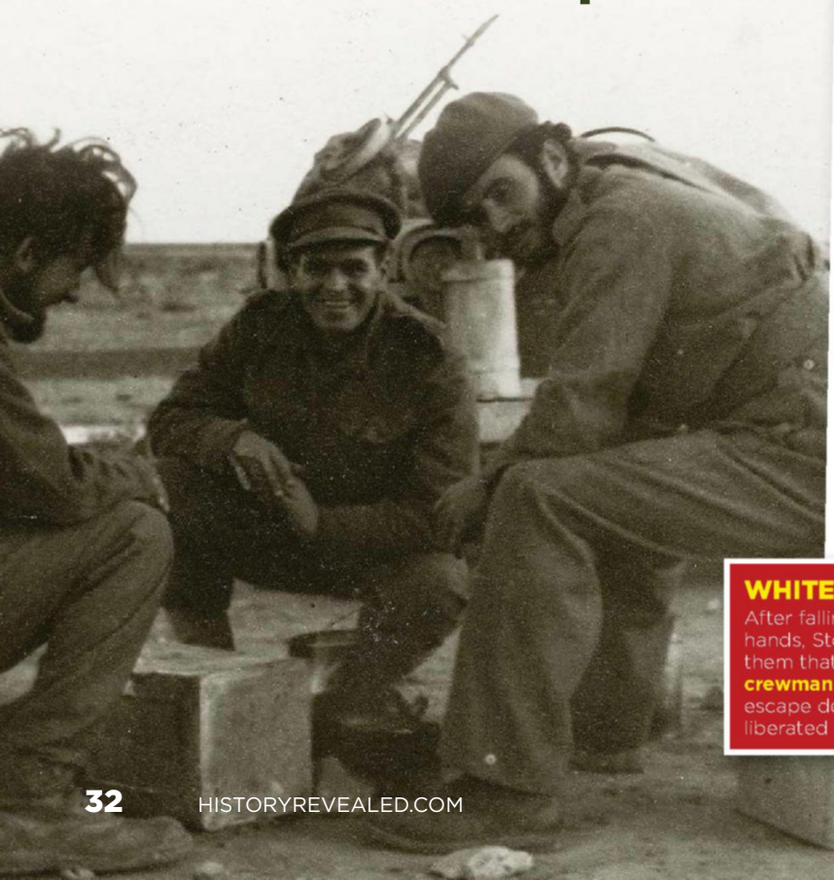
DID YOU KNOW?
The SAS Brigade in World War II also included two French squadrons and a company of Belgian soldiers

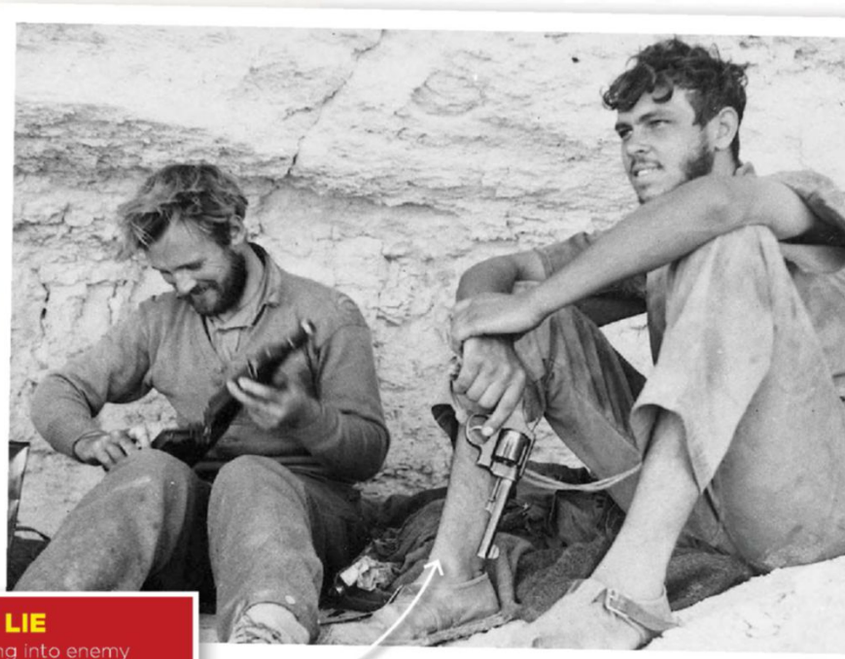
DOWN TO EARTH

Stirling fulfilled his promise. There was a "next time", and it was only a few weeks after the disastrous first raid. The targets were the same – German and Italian airfields in Libya – but the modus operandi was different. Instead of parachuting, the SAS would be driven in trucks to the target by the Long Range Desert Group before making the final approach on foot.

Paddy Mayne scored the first success for the SAS in December 1941, leading eight men onto the airfield at Tamet. As the huge Irishman passed a

"The training was brutal, but by the end the men were survival experts"





WHITE LIE
After falling into enemy hands, Storie convinced them that he was an **RAF crewman**, allowing him to escape death. He was liberated in 1945.

BROTHERS IN ARMS
LEFT: **An SAS patrol enjoys a mug of tea during operations in western Libya**
ABOVE: **Jimmy Storie (right) died in 2012, the last of the original recruits**

GETTY X1, GAVIN MORTIMER X2, IMPERIAL WAR MUSEUM X1



DOOMED
The four men sitting on the left were **captured by the Germans** on 3 July 1944 and were executed days later.

CLANDESTINE DINING
Members of 1 SAS Regiment having an open-air meal at their camp in Le Foret de Verrieres, France



HITLER'S HATRED
Hitler issued an order that all captured commandos be "annihilated"



ENEMY NO. 1

Hitler versus the SAS

Special forces were a new phenomenon to Adolf Hitler, a veteran of World War I when the nature of trench warfare made such soldiers unnecessary. Consequently, like many men of his generation, he regarded special forces as little more than terrorists, and his prejudice became murderous in the autumn of 1942. The Nazi leader was incensed by reports that Canadian troops who had raided the French port of Dieppe in August 1942 had bound the hands of Germans prisoners, some of whom drowned. Then, on the night of 4 October, a 14-strong commando raiding party landed on the Channel Island of Sark and killed a number of Germans. News of the deaths provoked Hitler into issuing the same month what came to be known as his Commando Order, in which he instructed his military that all captured Allied commandos or similar units were to be "annihilated to the last man".

The Order, issued in the utmost secrecy, was ignored by a small number of senior German officers, most notably Field Marshal Erwin Rommel, who continued to adhere to the Geneva Conventions. But he was in the minority. The first SAS soldiers to die as a consequence of the Order were a group of raiders who parachuted into Italy in September 1943 to sabotage railway lines.

The British learned of the Commando Order in April 1944, when one of their officers returned to the UK having escaped from a German military hospital in Italy with the connivance of a sympathetic German doctor, who had been ordered to hand the wounded SAS officer to the SS. Initially, his testimony was treated with scepticism by British authorities, but in August 1944 two SAS soldiers escaped execution in a French forest by sprinting into the trees before their executioners had organised themselves into a firing squad. They eventually returned to the UK and revealed all. By then, more than 70 SAS and SBS (see p35) soldiers had been executed, and more would die in 1945 as a result of the Commando Order.

After the war, an SAS War Crimes Investigation Team spent three years pursing those responsible and bringing them to justice, which in some cases meant the gallows for Nazis who had murdered on the orders of their Führer.

building en route to the aircraft, he heard voices.

"I kicked open the door and stood there with my Colt 45, the others at my side with a Tommy gun and another automatic," he later recalled. "The Germans stared at us. We were a peculiar and frightening sight, bearded and unkempt hair. For what seemed an age we just stood there looking at each other in complete silence. I said: 'Good evening'. At that a young German arose and moved slowly backwards.

"I shot him... I turned and fired at another some six feet away. He was standing beside the wall as he sagged... the room was by now in pandemonium."

Leaving four men to deal with the German air crew, Mayne and the rest of the raiders moved onto the airfield and festooned 24 planes with bombs. Then they withdrew, calmly striding off the airfield and melting into the darkness as the 30-minute fuses started to detonate.

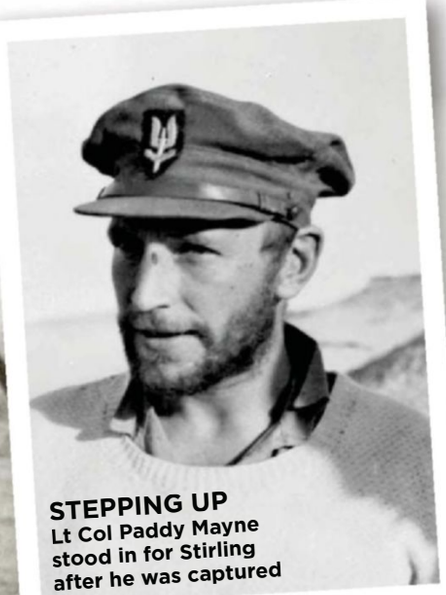
A fortnight later, another SAS raiding party surpassed Mayne's tally, wreaking havoc at the airfield at Agedabia. Jeff Du Vivier was among the party, describing in his diary the "blood-curdling deafening roar" as the bombs on 37 aircraft exploded. "Though we must have been at least half a mile away by this time," wrote Du Vivier, "we felt the concussion press on our lungs."

The raids continued in 1942, and by June the SAS had destroyed more than 150 enemy aircraft along with supply dumps and enemy vehicles.

The Germans responded by strengthening airfield defences, so Stirling altered the SAS tactics, procuring a fleet of jeeps armed with heavy machine guns capable of firing 1,200 rounds a minute. Sidi Haneish airfield was attacked in the early hours of 26 July with the 18 jeeps emerging out of the darkness in two columns. "Gun discipline was vital," recalled Jimmy Storie, a gunner on one jeep. "We had to keep in a strict formation, two abreast, firing outwards the whole time."

DID YOU KNOW?
A second British SAS regiment was formed in 1943 called 2SAS, which was commanded by David Stirling's brother, Bill

"It was a heavy blow to the SAS at a time when their existence was in question"



STEPPING UP
Lt Col Paddy Mayne stood in for Stirling after he was captured

MODDED
The SAS's iconic jeeps had been **modified to suit the desolate environment**, with the windscreen, radiator grille bars and even the front bumper removed to allow **more fuel and water** to be carried.

DESERT COMBAT
A returning SAS jeep patrol is greeted by Colonel Stirling

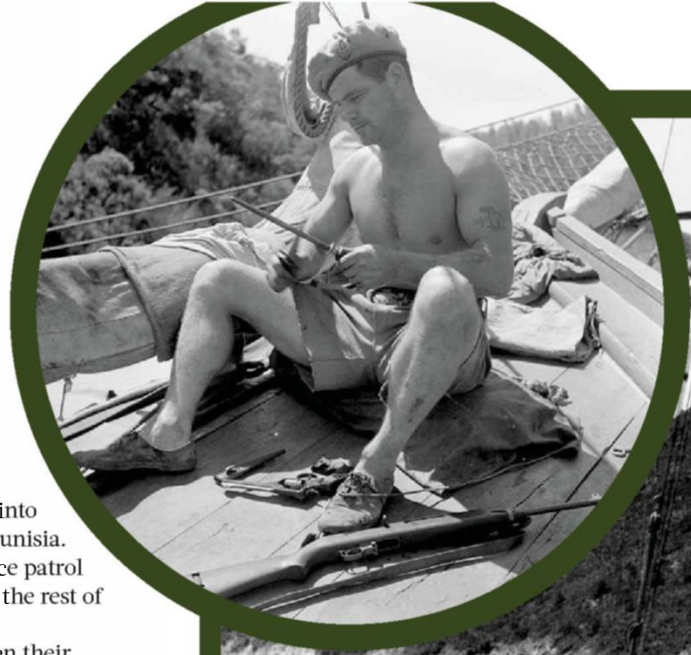
More than 40 aircraft were destroyed or badly damaged as the SAS drove methodically up and down the airfield. It was a pattern repeated in the weeks that followed, the British raiders accounting for 86 enemy aircraft downs in the space of a month.

NEW HORIZONS

Stirling's luck eventually ran out in January 1943. The previous October, General Montgomery's Eighth Army had gone on the offensive at El Alamein, sending the Germans into a headlong retreat west across Libya towards Tunisia. Stirling was captured as he led a reconnaissance patrol into Tunisia, and the founder of the SAS spent the rest of the war in Colditz, Germany.

It was a heavy blow to the SAS at a time when their existence was being discussed at the top level. Though they had expanded into regimental size in September 1942, the SAS was still considered a guerrilla force by many senior British officers, ideally suited for desert warfare but not on mainland Europe. With Stirling captured, it was left to his replacement, Paddy Mayne, to argue for their continuation. The Irishman was successful, leading the SAS ashore during the invasion of Sicily in July 1943, and then taking them





SHIPSHAPE
LEFT: **An SBS member sharpens his fighting knife as he prepares for combat** BELOW: **Setting out for the Raid on Santorini**

SMALL VICTORY
The raid on the Axis garrison on Santorini was successful, with **40 German and Italian soldiers killed or wounded** and their radio equipment destroyed.

ARMED CANOEISTS
The Special Boat Squadron

The idea for a seaborne special forces unit came from Roger Courtney in the summer of 1940. A former big-game hunter and adventurer in Africa, Courtney envisioned sending canoeists to raid German targets in occupied France. Once established, this small unit – called the Special Boat Section (SBS) – were sent in early 1941 not to Europe but to the Middle East. However, within the year, Courtney's health broke down and he returned to the UK, leaving the SBS in the hands of David Stirling and his SAS.

In the summer of 1942, the SBS launched a series of raids on the Mediterranean islands of Crete and Rhodes, the men paddling ashore from submarines, before moving inland on foot and attacking airfields. Dozens of aircraft were destroyed, but at a high cost of men killed or captured. In September 1942, Stirling was given permission to increase the size of the SAS to regimental strength, enabling him to form a squadron dedicated to seaborne guerrilla warfare. They were rechristened the Special Boat Squadron, and throughout the rest of the war they operated with ferocious audacity, attacking German targets in the Aegean before taking the war onto the European mainland in Greece, Yugoslavia and Italy. Their methods weren't to everyone's tastes. One British MP described them during a Commons debate as "a band of murderous, renegade cut-throats," to which Churchill replied: "If you do not take your seat and keep quiet I will send you out to join them."

GETTY X1, IMPERIAL WAR MUSEUM X3

PUSHING BOUNDARIES

Other special ops forces

LONG RANGE DESERT GROUP

The pioneers of British special forces in World War II, the Long Range Desert Group (LRDG) were formed in June 1940 by Ralph Bagnold, a desert explorer in the inter-war years. Their primary role was the reconnaissance of enemy positions, although later in the Desert War the LRDG navigated SAS raiders to their targets.



CHINDITS

Determined to strike back at the Japanese in the Far East, the British Army raised a special forces unit to penetrate deep into the Burmese jungle, waging a guerrilla war against their enemy in 1943 and 1944. Commanded by Orde Wingate, the Chindits were named after the mythical Burmese creature.



Z SPECIAL UNIT

An Anglo-Australian unit formed to attack Japanese targets in the Far East, Z Force carried out dozens of missions by sea and parachute. The most successful operation was in 1943, when six men paddled into Singapore's harbour and sank or damaged seven Japanese ships using limpet mines.



MARINE RAIDERS

The first US unit to be formed for purely guerrilla warfare, the US Marine Raiders Battalion was established in 1942 under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Evans Carlson. They took part in a number of raids on Pacific islands, using their jungle skills to good effect during the bitter battle for Guadalcanal.



FALLSCHIRMJÄGER

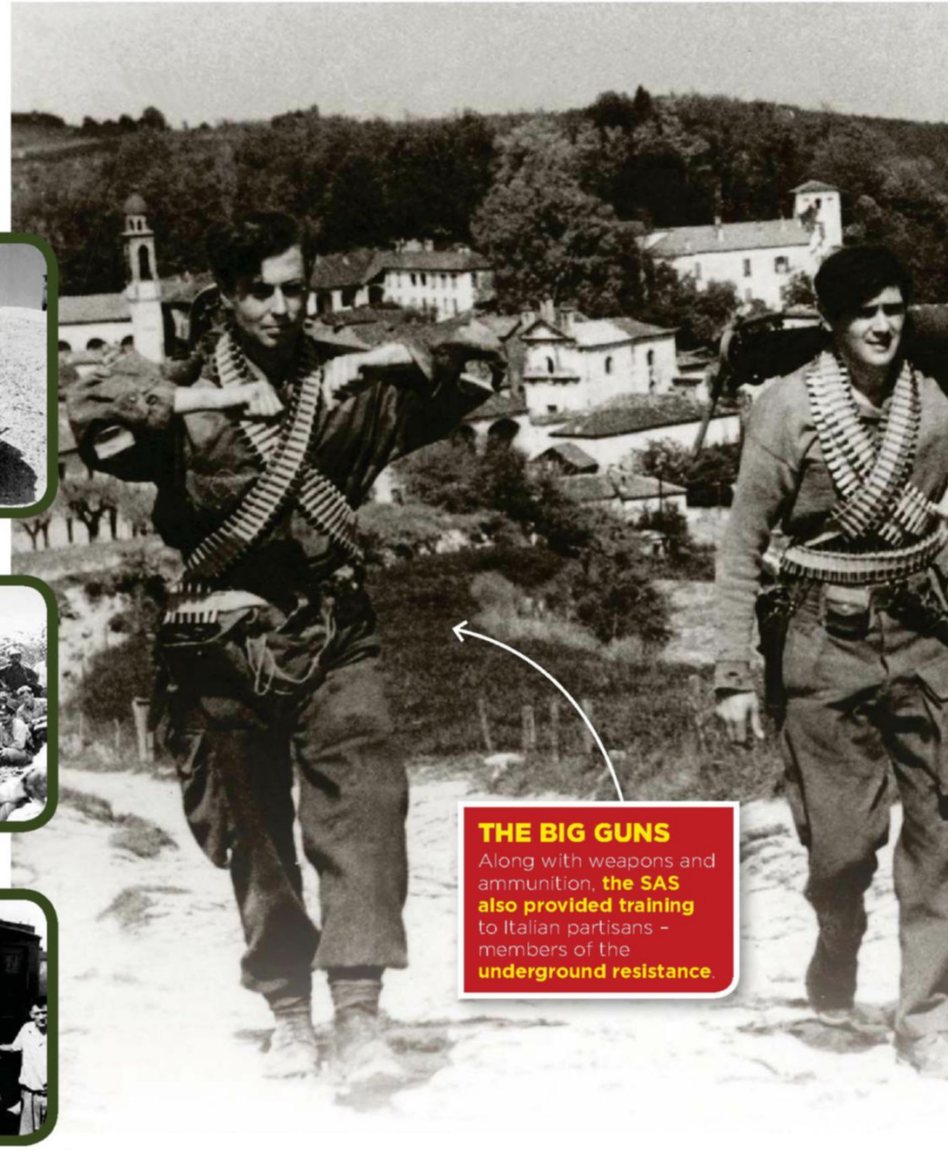
Formed in the 1930s, German airborne units played a significant role in the rapid occupation of the Low Countries in May 1940. A year later, a mass airborne drop captured the island of Crete, but the heavy casualty rate deterred Hitler from using his paratroopers again in similar operations.



TENTH LIGHT FLOTILLA

Italy's underwater special forces unit used 22-feet mini submarines to attack British shipping in the Mediterranean. The flotilla's biggest coup was in December 1941, when three subs, each crewed by two frogmen, slipped into Alexandria Port and sank two British battleships by placing limpet mines on their hulls.





THE BIG GUNS
Along with weapons and ammunition, **the SAS also provided training** to Italian partisans – members of the **underground resistance**.

into Italy where they fought a series of bloody engagements as the Allies pushed slowly north.

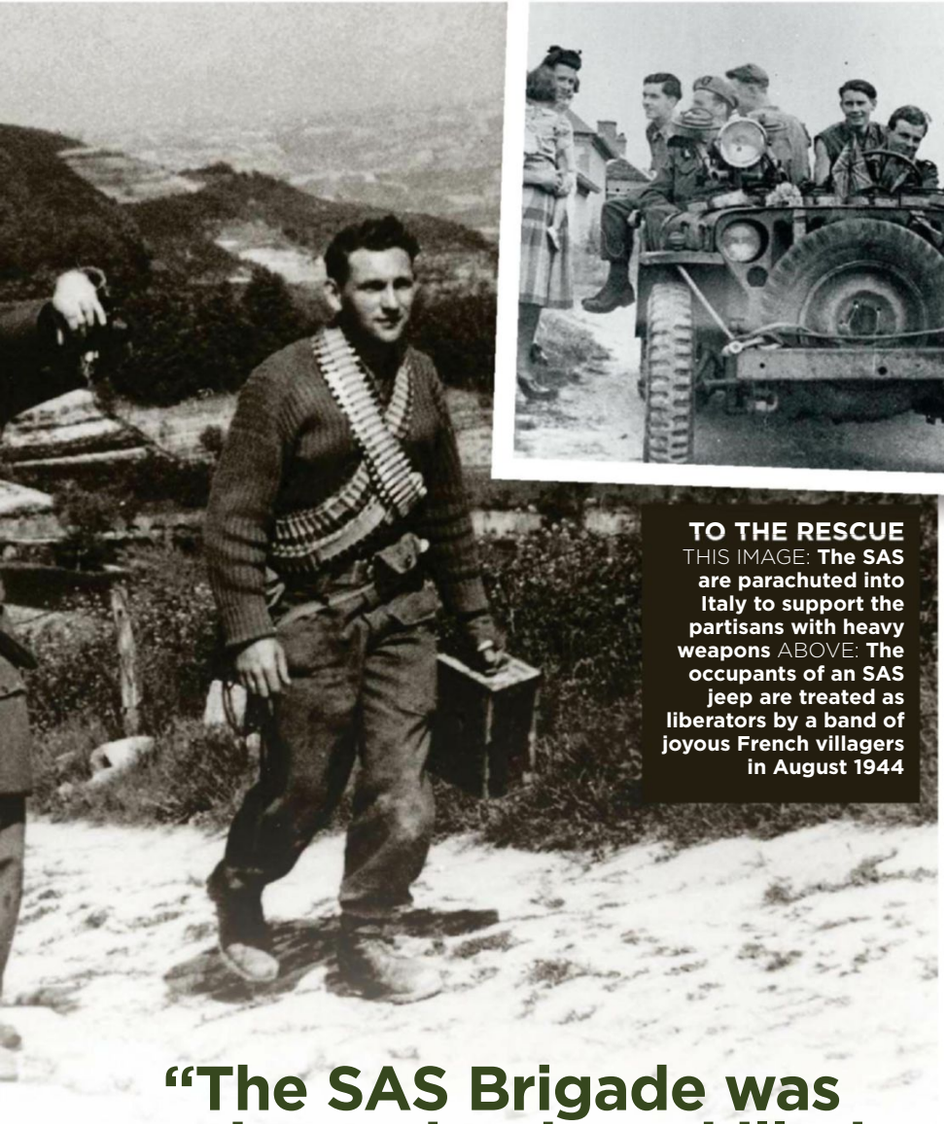
In 1944, the SAS reverted once more to guerrilla warfare to complement the main Allied landings in Normandy. A typical SAS operation in the summer of 1944 was the one codenamed 'Houndsworth', undertaken by the men of 'A' Squadron, 1SAS. Parachuting into the wooded countryside approximately 80 miles west of Dijon, their tasks were to cut railway lines between Lyon and Paris, arm and train the French Resistance, and generally harry the German reinforcements being sent to Normandy, where the main Allied invasion fleet was fighting its way inland.

In three months, 'A' Squadron killed or wounded 220 Germans, derailed six trains and destroyed 23 vehicles. Jeff Du Vivier was partly responsible for one of the trains. "We found a suitable spot and set about laying the charge," he wrote in his report on the incident "I had decided that we should make three charges and join them together with cortex at 50 feet apart and all under the same rail." The first train that came down the line triggered charges, "completely wrecking" the engine and derailing and damaging ten wagons laden with munitions.

RED-LETTER DAY

In total the SAS Brigade was estimated to have killed 7,733 German soldiers during operations in France. Around 740 motorised vehicles were destroyed, seven trains, 89 wagons and 29 locomotives. 33 trains were derailed and railway lines were cut on 164 occasions, and the SAS called in more than 400 air strikes on German targets. So impressed was General Dwight Eisenhower, Supreme Allied Commander in Europe, that he expressed his gratitude in a letter to the SAS, commenting: "I wish to send my congratulations to all ranks of the Special Air Service Brigade

DID YOU KNOW?
The SAS cap badge is often referred to as a 'winged dagger', but it is in fact the flaming sword of Excalibur



TO THE RESCUE THIS IMAGE: **The SAS are parachuted into Italy to support the partisans with heavy weapons** ABOVE: **The occupants of an SAS jeep are treated as liberators by a band of joyous French villagers in August 1944**

"The SAS Brigade was estimated to have killed 7,733 German soldiers"

on the contribution which they have made to the success of the Allied Expeditionary Force.

"The ruthlessness with which the enemy have attacked Special Air Service troops has been an indication of the injury which you were able to cause to the German armed forces both by your own efforts and by the information which you gave of German disposition and movements."

AN END TO THE HORROR

By the time the last of the SAS squadrons had withdrawn from France, the Allies were well on the way to winning the war in Europe. In March 1945, elements of the SAS were in the vanguard of the advance into Germany – several soldiers were veterans of the first raid of November 1941, men who thought that they had seen the very worst war had to offer. Then on the morning of 15 April, an SAS patrol drove through a pine forest and saw up ahead a signpost to a place called Belsen.

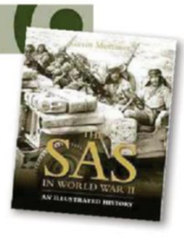
"We imagined that a concentration camp was similar to a barracks," recalled Sergeant Duncan Ridler. The SAS drove up to the main gate and peered through the three-metre wire fences. "We had never seen people looking like this," said Ridler. "They were all trying to say something – not shouting – their faces dull, exhausted, emotionless, not capable of expressing joy or excitement as had everyone else in Europe."

It was a sight those SAS men present never forgot. A unit that had been formed to fight in the chivalrous theatre of North Africa had come face to face with the depravity of the Nazi regime. Yet because of their audacity, their ingenuity and their initiative, the SAS had played a small but significant part in bringing down Hitler's evil empire.

GET HOOKED

READ

Gavin Mortimer's book, *The SAS in World War II*, is available in hardback and paperback from £7.99



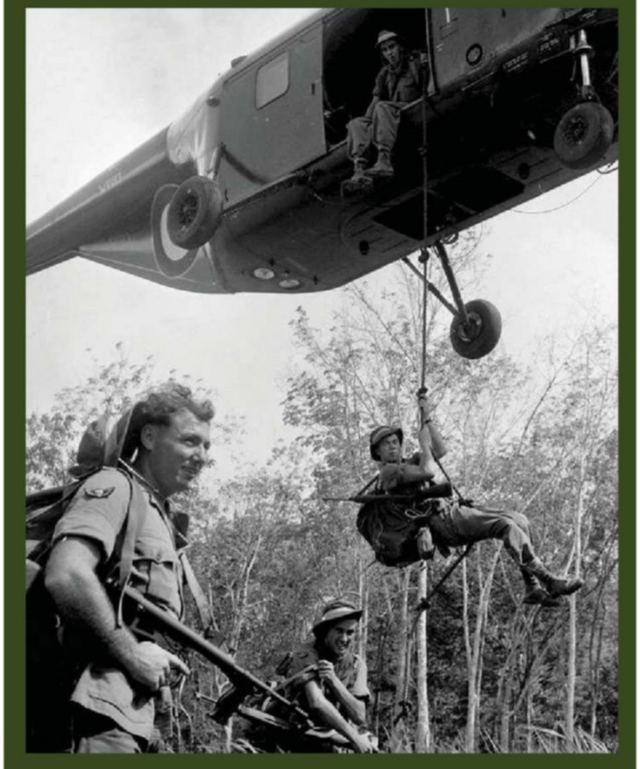
NEW CHALLENGES

The SAS post-WWII

Despite vigorous campaigning by the SAS to remain a part of the British Army, the regiment was disbanded in October 1945, with the new government believing that the post-war world had no need for a special forces unit. Its optimism was soon brutally shattered as the British Empire began to crack under the pressure of countries demanding independence. In the summer of 1947, it was decided that a territorial regiment should be raised, and within 12 months it numbered 200, with a third of those veterans of the wartime SAS.

Their first deployment was to Malaya (now known as Malaysia) to fight a communist insurrection, which launched its guerrilla attacks from jungle bases. In 1952, a regular SAS was formed – 22SAS – which today comprises four squadrons of approximately 60 soldiers. Once Britain granted Malaya its independence in 1957, the SAS spent the next 20-odd years fighting other insurgencies in far-flung outposts of the Empire, including Aden and Oman, away from the glare of publicity.

It was the emergence of Irish and Islamic terrorism in the 1970s and 80s that propelled the SAS into the global spotlight, most memorably when live on television they spectacularly ended the siege at the Iranian Embassy in May 1980. Heavily involved in the conflicts in the Falklands, Afghanistan and Iraq, the SAS remain the world's most secretive and most elite fighting force.



FAR FROM HOME
British SAS troops drop into a jungle clearing in search of bandits in Malaya

AIRSEALAND PHOTOS/CODY IMAGES X1, ALAMY X2, GETTY X2, TOPFOTO X1, GAVIN MORTIMER X1, IMPERIAL WAR MUSEUM X1, PRESS ASSOCIATION X1

HEART OF SOCIETY

The humble pub has evolved over the last 2,000 years to become a place where hands are warmed, games are played and friends are made





HOW OLD IS THE GREAT BRITISH PUB?

"Britain's gone booze mad!" the tabloids cry, but the sorry truth is that we've been stumbling out of bars for millennia

Words: Pete Brown

TOPFOTO X2







BOOZE BRITAIN
LEFT: **Early alehouses would each brew their own distinctive tipple**
BELOW: **The origins of the pub lie with Roman tabernae** BOTTOM: **These tankards date from the 14th century**

Humans were drinking alcohol before records began, and the inherent sociability of booze, especially relatively low-strength drinks such as beer, means we've always gathered communally to do it. From archaeological findings, we can deduce that the earliest fermented beverages were consumed as part of religious rites, intoxication bringing us closer to the deities of the day. But by 3000 BC at the latest, drink was a social as well as a religious experience.

So we've been gathering in communal spaces to drink alcohol since the dawn of civilisation. But is that the same thing as going to the pub? Today there are bars in most countries around the world. Most look superficially similar to the pub – there's the long service counter, the focal point that gives the bar its generic name. Behind it stand servers, and behind them sits a vast array of bottles on display. Some people may choose to perch at the bar, but most will sit at tables away from it.

Physically, that's as good a description of the British pub as it is of a New York dive joint or exclusive hotel bar in Monaco. But the pub is different – it's so much more than just a drinking shop. In many places it's the centre of the community, the hub of social and sporting activities, the venue for weddings and wakes, the focus of charitable fundraising, and the talking shop of hopes, fears and aspirations.

The pub is the place of origin of most of our sports, and the beacon by which we navigate bus timetables and certain areas of towns. As social reformer Charles Booth said in the 19th century, the pub is "the primordial cell of British life."

BREWING TRADITION

'Pub' is of course short for 'public house' – a term that immediately raises the pub above the bar and gives some clues as to its special appeal. But while we've been drinking in 'pubs' for at least a thousand years, the public house has only been around since the 18th century. Its forerunners were three quite separate establishments that looked different, had different clientele, and even different licensing laws. The modern pub combines elements of each, and its mixed parentage helps to explain its enduring appeal.

Most histories claim that the first pubs in the British Isles were the Roman *tabernae*. These were roadside establishments where travelling soldiers could rest and refresh themselves, and were identifiable by their hanging signs outside. But the Roman taberna was more than just a place to drink – it was the principal unit of the Empire's economy, a place to buy and sell imported exotic and luxury goods as well as staples such as bread, wheat and wine. While we may get our word 'tavern' from the taberna, that word, and an association with wine, are the only similarities between the Roman establishments and the notorious taverns that came much later.

> "The taberna was the principal unit of Rome's economy"

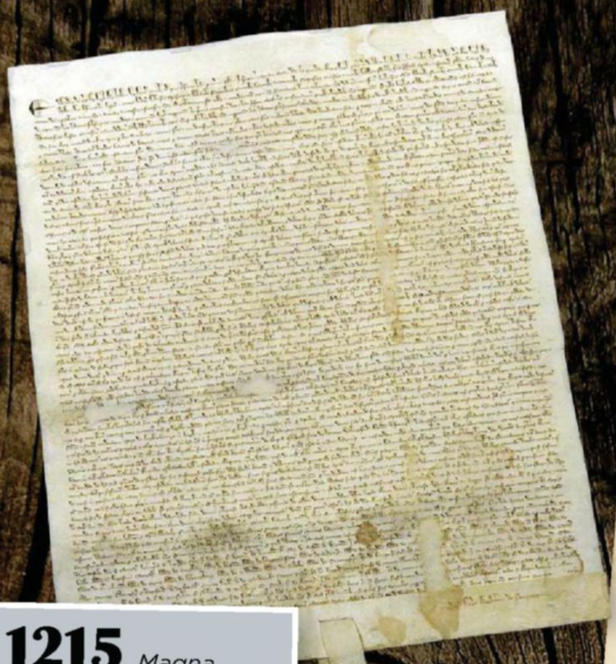
Little is known about where and how we drank during the Early Middle Ages, but drink we did. Wherever it finds itself in the world, humanity figures out how to ferment the most abundant sources of natural sugar into a tasty, enlivening beverage. When Britain was mostly forested, these beverages were likely cider and mead, but successive invasions by Angles, Saxons and Vikings all brought a taste for ale with them, and there is evidence of brewing in some areas dating back to around 3000 BC. Pub legislation possibly dates back to AD 616, when Æthelbert, King of Kent, appears to have regulated the actions of ale sellers. In the tenth century, the English king Edgar stated that there should be no more than one ale seller in

ALAMY X2, GETTY X2, MARY EVANS X2, TOPFOTO X1

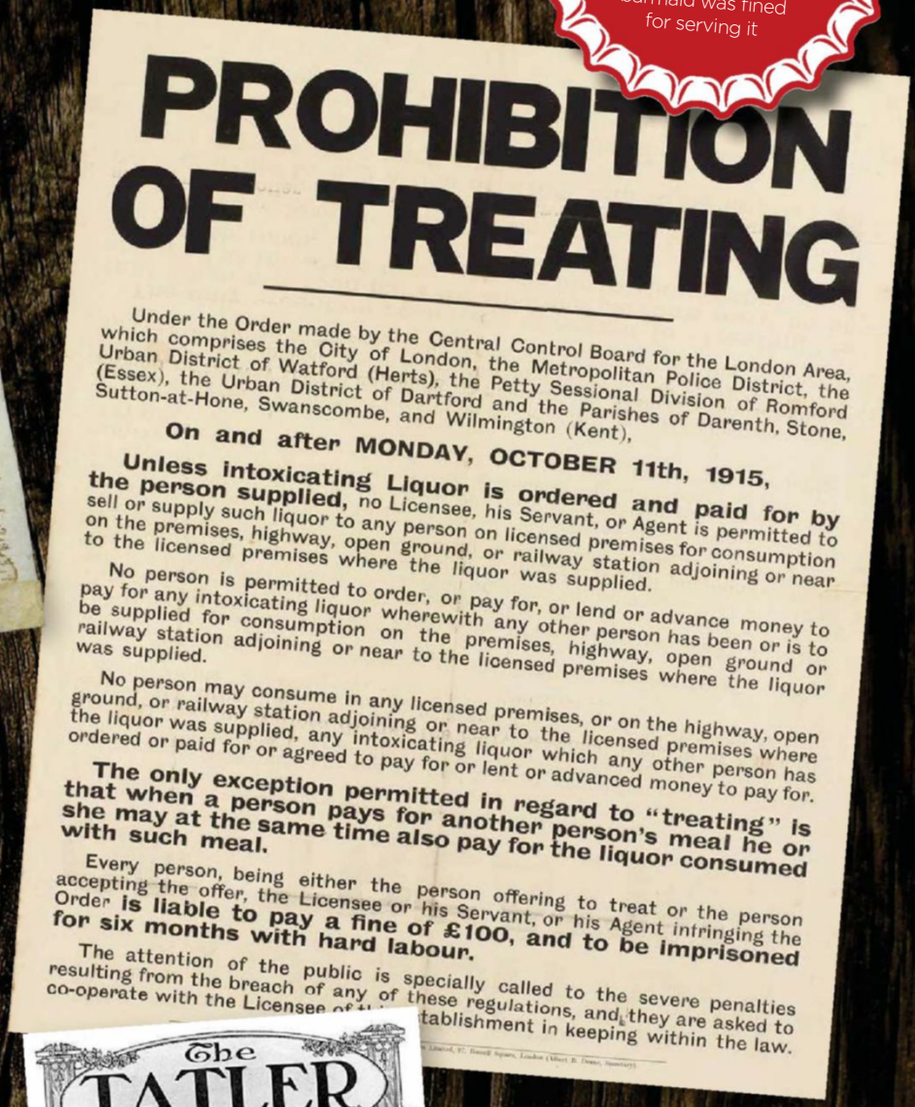
TIME AT THE BAR!

Having an intoxicating substance on sale at every street corner, and that substance being so popular that taxes on it make up an essential chunk of government revenue, means that the relationship between beer, pubs and the law has always been an interesting one...

DID YOU KNOW?
In 1916, a man was fined for buying his wife a drink, his wife was fined for drinking it, and the barmaid was fined for serving it



1215 *Magna Carta* established "standard measures for wine, ale and corn," and the pint is born. Penalties for short measures are severe.



PROHIBITION OF TREATING

Under the Order made by the Central Control Board for the London Area, which comprises the City of London, the Metropolitan Police District, the Urban District of Watford (Herts), the Petty Sessional Division of Romford (Essex), the Urban District of Dartford and the Parishes of Darenth, Stone, Sutton-at-Hone, Swanscombe, and Wilmington (Kent),

On and after MONDAY, OCTOBER 11th, 1915,

Unless intoxicating Liquor is ordered and paid for by the person supplied, no Licensee, his Servant, or Agent is permitted to sell or supply such liquor to any person on licensed premises for consumption on the premises, highway, open ground, or railway station adjoining or near to the licensed premises where the liquor was supplied.

No person is permitted to order, or pay for, or lend or advance money to pay for any intoxicating liquor wherewith any other person has been or is to be supplied for consumption on the premises, highway, open ground or railway station adjoining or near to the licensed premises where the liquor was supplied.

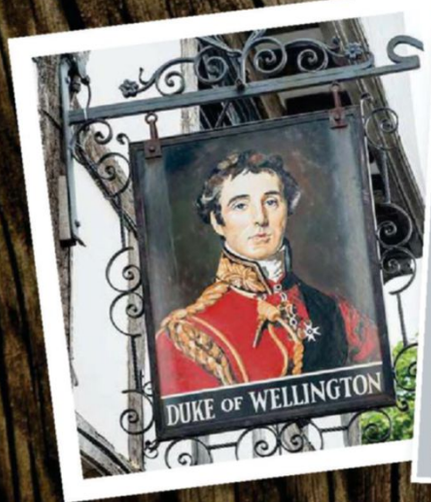
No person may consume in any licensed premises, or on the highway, open ground, or railway station adjoining or near to the licensed premises where the liquor was supplied, any intoxicating liquor which any other person has ordered or paid for or agreed to pay for or lent or advanced money to pay for.

The only exception permitted in regard to "treating" is that when a person pays for another person's meal he or she may at the same time also pay for the liquor consumed with such meal.

Every person, being either the person offering to treat or the person accepting the offer, the Licensee or his Servant, or his Agent infringing the Order **is liable to pay a fine of £100, and to be imprisoned for six months with hard labour.**

The attention of the public is specially called to the severe penalties resulting from the breach of any of these regulations, and they are asked to co-operate with the Licensee of [illegible] establishment in keeping within the law.

1552 The first licensing act is passed to counter "the intolerable hurts and troubles to the Commonwealth of this Realm [that] daily grow and increase through such abuses and disorders as are had and used in common alehouses and tippling houses."



1830 The Duke of Wellington's Beerhouse Act allows anyone to buy a licence for a 'beerhouse' for two guineas. Within days, everyone is drunk. "Those who are not singing are sprawling," writes Anglican cleric Sydney Smith.



1914 The Defence of the Realm Act (DORA) limits pub opening times to 12-2.30pm and 6.30-9.30pm, in an attempt to keep the munitions workforce sober. 'Treating', or the buying of rounds, is made illegal.

2005 The Licensing Act 2003 comes into force, relaxing opening time restrictions and giving birth to the myth of '24-hour drinking'.

any town or village. It's doubtful that he was successful in enforcing this.

Brewing was commonplace by the 11th century and, like baking, it was a small-scale, household activity, carried out by the woman of the house. Of course, some were better than others, and a female brewer – or brewster – who was particularly talented would soon gain a reputation that saw her selling or bartering her beer to others. You can tell when bread is ready by the smell, but beer takes several days to ferment and condition, so the brewster would let people know when it was ready by erecting a long stick known as an ale stake at the front of her house. By the 12th century, people were gathering locally and drinking their beer in these first alehouses, the ale stake eventually evolving into the hanging pub sign.



THE FIRST PUB SIGNS
Originally, long poles known as **ale stakes** were used to let people know the ale was ready. These evolved into hanging pub signs.

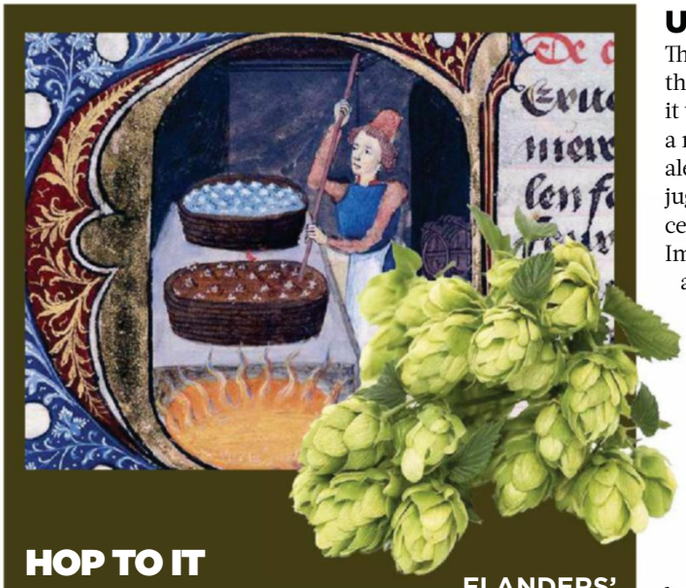
UNDER THE INFLUENCE

The alehouse was the direct ancestor of the public house we know today, but it was a very simple affair. The bar is a relatively recent arrival, and in early alehouses the potboy would bring up jugs of beer from barrels stored in the cellar, which kept the ale in condition. Important customers may even have had a special table in the cellar itself, for easy access to the beer.

Beer was absolutely vital to the diet of the Middle Ages, and those who sold good beer soon became prosperous, able to expand their dwellings into bigger public rooms to attract more people. The hovels the average person lived in were gloomy, smoky and cramped by comparison, and the alehouse became a place in towns and villages where people would gather not just to drink, but to conduct business, play games, or just keep warm. The alehouse gives to the modern pub its cosiness and conviviality, and its love of beer, as well as sports like darts, bowls and boxing, and a big helping hand in the development of football and cricket over the years.

Quite separate to the alehouse was the inn. Like the drinking place in general, the place that offers shelter and refuge to travellers is a very old idea, and different types of establishment have been confused in the past. When the Bible was translated into English, 'inn' seemed like the most relatable word for the Greek 'kataluma', but a more accurate translation would have been 'guest room'.

The inn as we know it does have religious roots, though. In the Middle Ages, most people rarely travelled more than a few miles from where they were born. But as the monasteries began to shape society in a secular as well as a religious sense, pilgrimages became popular not just as a form of worship, but as an excuse for sightseeing and meeting new people – the weekend city breaks of their day. Monasteries were obliged to offer food and lodgings to pilgrims, and this principle expanded and commercialised to include traders and merchants, too. On key roads, inns cropped up every ten to 12 miles – the average daily distance you could travel on the roads – and offered food and drink, accommodation, stabling and warehouse services.



HOP TO IT

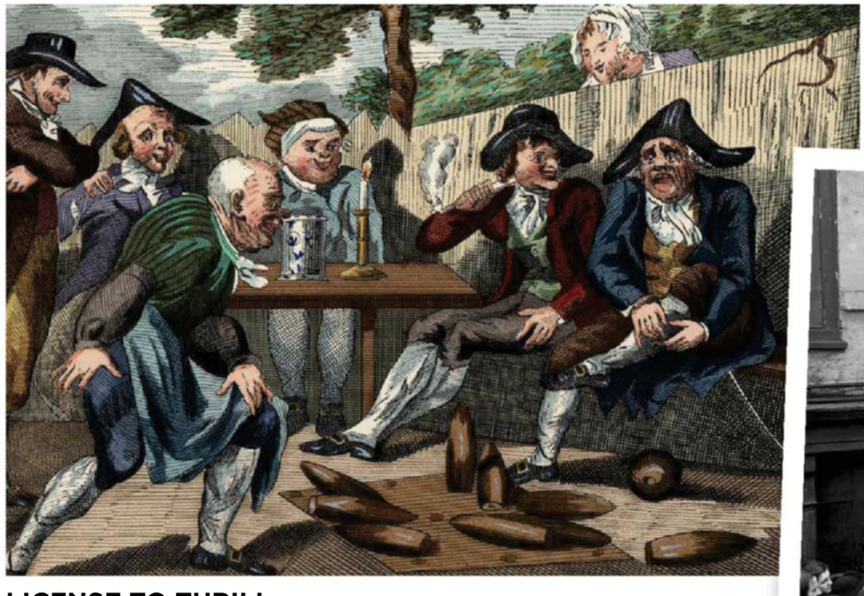
The evolution of the pint

FLANDERS' YIELDS
The Flemish brought hops to Britain in the 15th century

Beer has been brewed since the dawn of civilisation. Indeed, there's strong circumstantial evidence that the malting of barley grains prior to mashing and fermentation into beer was one of the main drivers to building the first permanent settlements. Ale was popular in Britain by the tenth century, but it was quite a different drink to modern beer – ale didn't contain hops, but was flavoured with hedgerow plants such as yarrow and bog myrtle.

In the 15th century, Flemish immigrants brought hopped beer with them to Britain. Hops had been famous for their preservative properties in beer since the 12th century, but Britain stuck stubbornly to its love of unhopped ale until the 17th century, when 'ale' and 'beer' gradually came to mean the same thing.

Beer defines the British pub – it's the perfect match. A good beer is drunk slowly, and encourages the drinker to have another once it's finished. The pub is a place where people go to *be* rather than just buy a drink, so long, slow, moreish beer has always helped to make the pub a place to linger.



LICENSE TO THRILL
Men play a game of skittles in a pub garden, a sport that was banned except in licensed inns during the 16th century



GETTY X3, TOPFOTO X3

BARRED!

Women and the pub

The idea that pubs are male-only environments is a relatively new one. The first brewers were women, as were the first alehouse keepers. Traditionally, one of the few respectable vocations for a widow was to run a pub, and the image of the stern matriarch behind the bar has endured for centuries.

Before the Industrial Revolution, most families lived, worked and played together on the land. But with the arrival of factories, mills and mines, men were yoked together in large numbers, and drank together at the end of the day. The urban pubs of new industrial towns became male-only environments, to the extent that if women were allowed in, it was assumed that they were prostitutes.

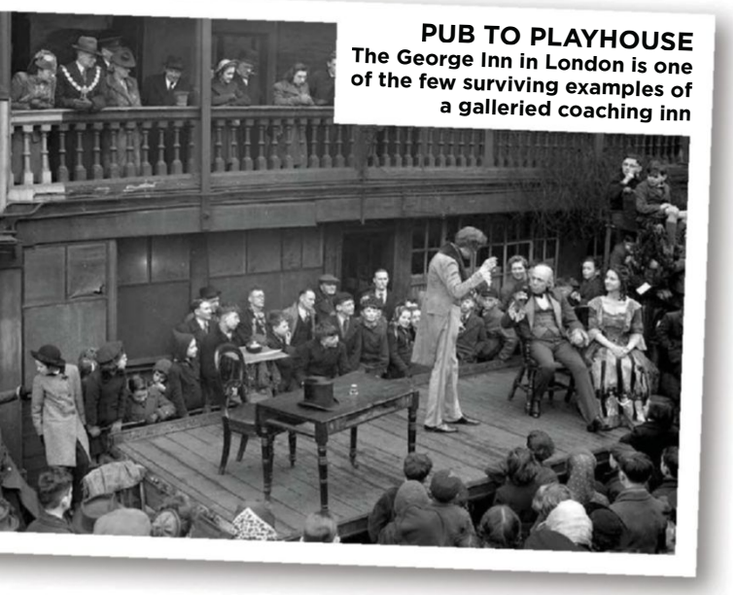
Some pubs started to encourage women and families in response to their decline in popularity after World War I, but while it became commonplace to see women in the lounge bar if not the rougher saloon bar, many pubs still banned women well into the 1970s. There's still a stigma around women going to more traditional pubs, but over the last 20 years or so pubs have reinvented themselves as venues for all the family, for mixed groups, and for men or women on their own.



A ROOM OF ONE'S OWN
The 'snug' was a small room with frosted glass windows, where women would go to drink

14
The number of gallons of gin drunk by the average Londoner every year at the height of the Gin Craze of the 1730s

The medieval inn, often arrayed around a courtyard, was several businesses in one, and innkeepers were the most respected and trusted figures of their day. Apart from the church, no other building had rooms big enough for social functions, and inns became the focus of entertainment and civic affairs, hosting everything from markets to autopsies. The galleried inn also presented a perfect space for travelling players to perform their shows, and when the first permanent theatres were built, they took their design cues from the Elizabethan coaching inn. Look at the George Inn in Southwark today – London's last surviving galleried coaching inn – and the Museum of London's reconstruction of the Rose Theatre that once stood nearby. The influence is unmistakable.



PUB TO PLAYHOUSE
The George Inn in London is one of the few surviving examples of a galleried coaching inn

> **"Taverns catered for the better-off citizen, but the behaviour in them was often more debauched"**

Separate to the alehouse and the inn was the tavern, a higher class of drinking establishment that sold wines such as 'sack', and hinted at a life beyond Britain's shores. Taverns catered for the better-off, urban citizen, but the behaviour in them was often more debauched than in the humble alehouse. Samuel Pepys was a regular at Southwark's Bear at the Bridge Foot, the earliest known 'wine tavern', first mentioned in 1358. The drink of the house was 'canary', a sweet Spanish wine named after the islands it came from. To get the party started, ladies would reputedly remove their drawers, and their beaus would drink canary filtered through them.

For centuries, inns, taverns and alehouses were licensed differently, and permitted to sell different drinks and services. An alehouse couldn't sell wine and a tavern couldn't offer accommodation. A ban on 'unlawful games' stipulated that an innkeeper was permitted to have a bowling green, skittle alley or quoit ground, but alehouses and taverns were not.

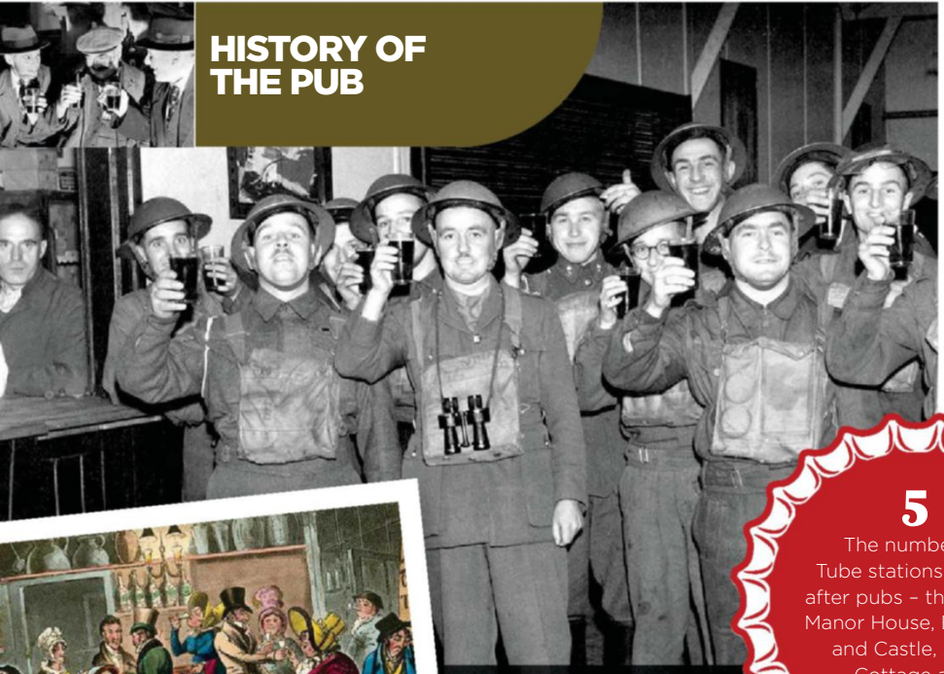
HAPPY HOUR

But in their different forms, Britain's drinking establishments defined the nation. Geoffrey Chaucer began *The Canterbury Tales* – and English literature more broadly – in the Tabard, a Southwark inn, because the setting was the only one that would allow him to bring together plausibly his varied cast of characters. The same principle still holds today, which is why almosy every successful British soap opera has a pub at its heart.

By the 18th century, Samuel Johnson was proclaiming that "there is nothing which has yet been contrived by man by which so much happiness is produced, as by a good tavern or inn," and the Prince Regent boasted that "beer and beef have made us what we are."

Gradually, the differences blurred in a boozy haze. Pepys and his contemporary, John Evelyn, began using the word 'tavern' to refer to any drinking establishment they liked, and by 1744 acts of parliament were being passed that simply referred to 'public houses'.

The golden age of the pub arrived in the Victorian era. Beer consumption peaked in the 1870s, and pubs became





COLD COMFORT
ABOVE: **In World War II, beer was one of the few remaining sources of enjoyment** LEFT: **Gin palaces thrived in Georgian London slums**

5
The number of Tube stations named after pubs – the Angel, Manor House, Elephant and Castle, Swiss Cottage and Royal Oak

BRITAIN'S OLDEST PUB?

There are at least half a dozen pubs in Britain that claim to be the oldest. There's an old philosophical dilemma that goes back to Ancient Greece, but is now best known as Trigger's Broom, after the *Only Fools and Horses* character – if you have a broom and you replace the handle and then, later, you replace the head, is it still the same broom? Likewise, if a pub has existed on the same spot for 600 years but was burned down and rebuilt, is it the same pub or not? If the foundations are over a thousand years old but more than half of the current building is relatively recent, does it count as an old pub or not? It's one of those debates that will never reach a satisfying conclusion, which makes it perfect fodder for pub chat. Here are five venerable pubs in which to have that conversation.

YE OLDE FIGHTING COCKS
ST ALBANS

The foundations have been there since AD 743, but the earliest record of a licensed premises here is from 1756.



YE OLDE TRIP TO JERUSALEM
NOTTINGHAM

Claims to have been a pub since 1189, but there's no proof, and the earliest parts of the building date to 1650.



THE SKIRRID INN
ABERGAVENNY

Claims of The Skirrid Inn's origins go back to the year 1110, but the current building dates to the 17th century.



THE GEORGE INN
NORTON ST PHILIP, BATH

This pub is remarkable in that you can see the 14th-century original and the 15th-century timber added above, like sedimentary layers.



YE OLDE MAN AND SCYTHE
BOLTON

Recorded on this site in 1251, the pub has been here almost 800 years, even if it has been rebuilt at least once, in 1636.



"Never again would pubs be so central to British life, but they did retain a totemic appeal"

gaudier in their attempts to attract custom. The 'gin palace' became popular with the newly urbanised population, full of ornate mirrors, marble and gilt, and lit by giant gas lanterns that called people down the street towards them.

LAST ORDERS

That golden age ended with World War I and the restrictions on drink deemed necessary for the war effort. By the time those restrictions were relaxed, people had pleasanter homes, with light, heat and the wireless. They had other alternatives out of the home such as the cinema and the Lyons tearoom. Never again would pubs be so central to British life, though they did retain a vital totemic appeal that persists today.

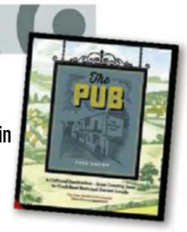
Orwell celebrated pubs as part of a culture that "centres around things which even when they are communal are not official," and enables you "to do what you like in your spare time, to choose your own amusements instead of having them chosen for you from above". In World War II, the pub was the blockhouse on the home front. After the war ended, Whitbread's in-house magazine recalled: "To many thousands of bombed and nerve-worn Londoners, the public house offered a welcome respite from the pandemonium outside and overhead. It was one of the few remaining sources of comfort and encouragement on which they could always depend."

The appeal of the pub today is more symbolic than practical. The average British person only visits the pub once a month, but it's still the second most popular attraction for foreign tourists after the Royal Family. The pub will continue to evolve, because that's what we do, and the pub endures as a reflection of the people – sometimes at their worst, often at their very best.

GET HOOKED

READ

Pete Brown's latest book, *The Pub: A Cultural Institution*, is now available in hardback. RRP £22.50



ALAMY X6, TOPFOTO X1

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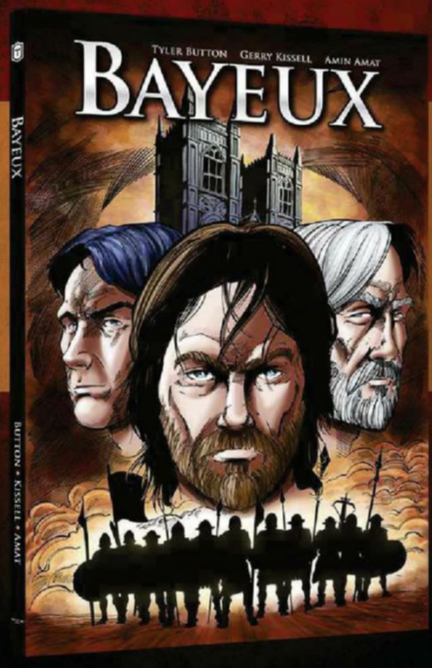


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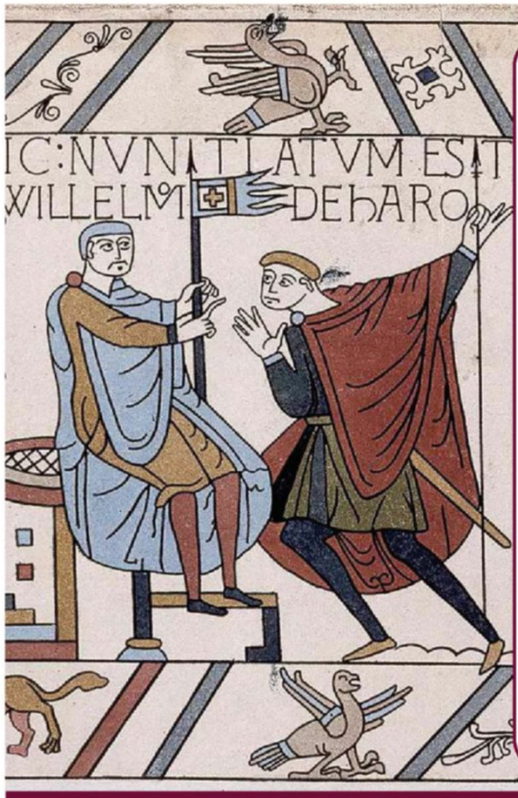


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BUT WHO WAS LAWRENCE OF ARABIA? AND HOW MUCH OF HIS TALE IS TRUE? EXPLORE THE IMPACT OF THIS DEADLY STRUGGLE ON TODAY'S MIDDLE EAST.



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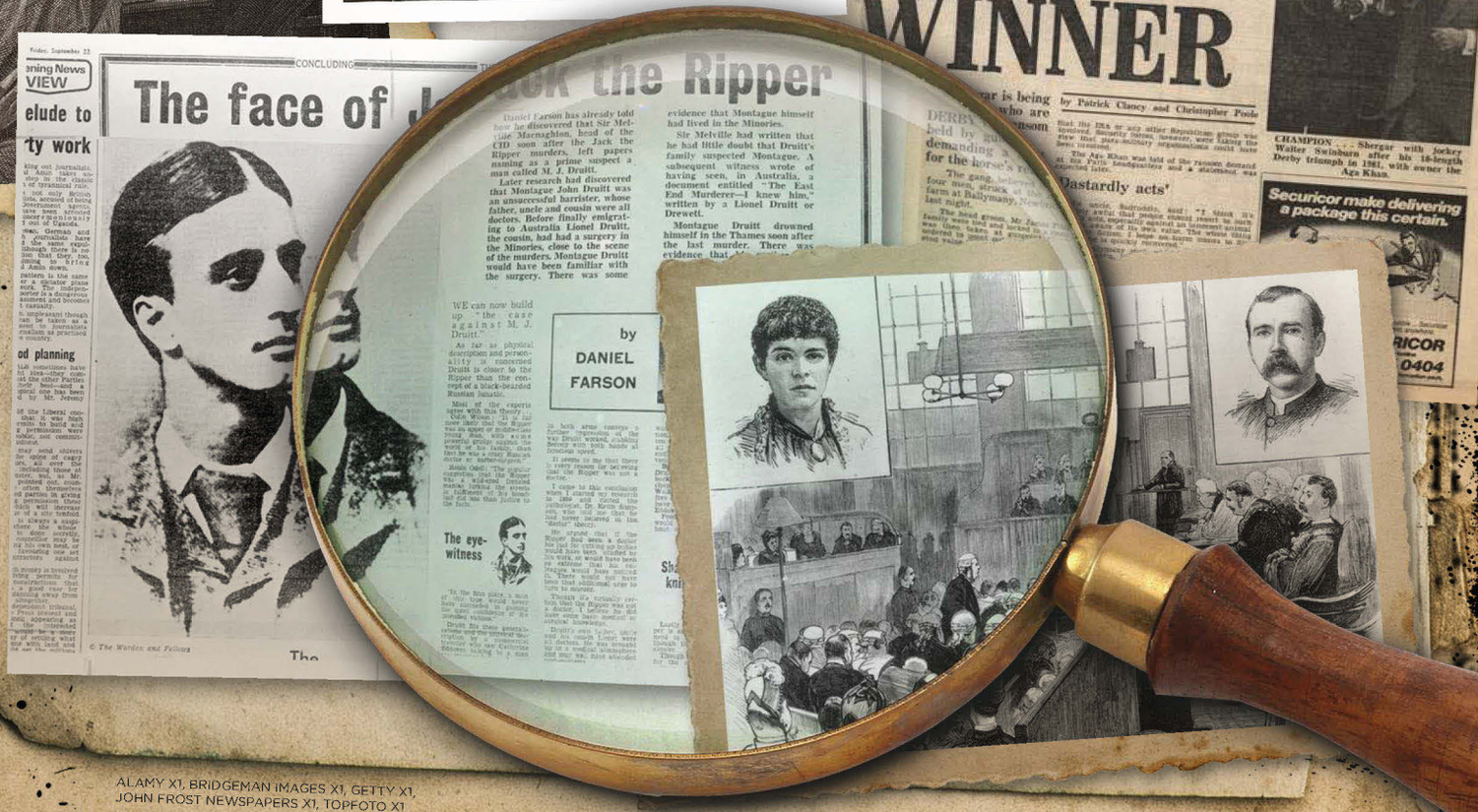
BRITAIN'S UNSOLVED CRIMES

From the Princes in the Tower and Jack the Ripper to the lesser-known case of the body in the wych elm tree, **Nige Tassell** presents the evidence in ten of the most putrid – and perplexing – felonies in history







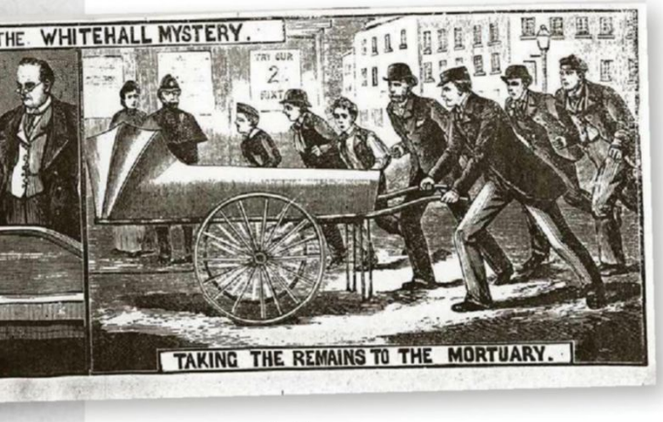


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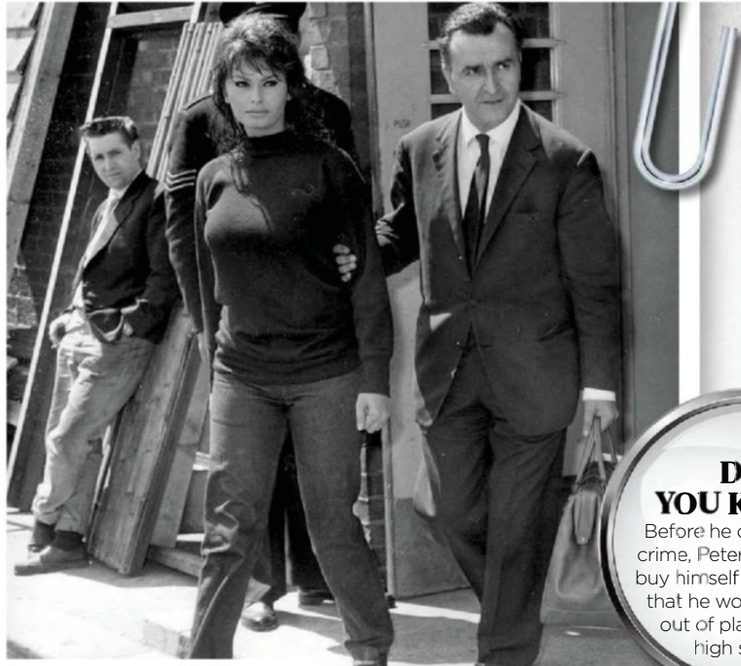
MURDER RIGHT ON THEIR PATCH

A police HQ with a dark secret

Sometimes the crime is right under the police's nose. In 1888, while the new headquarters of the Metropolitan Police were being built at the original site of Scotland Yard in Whitehall, a grisly discovery was made – the dismembered remains of a young woman had been locked in a vault. While police ruled out a connection with the Jack the Ripper murders occurring elsewhere in the capital at the same time, they were able to match the remains with a severed arm that had previously been found on the muddy banks of the River Thames. The identities of both the victim and murderer were never known.



TABLOID GOLD
A sketch published in *Police News*



FASHION VICTIM
Sophia Loren and producer Pierre Rouve following the theft of her jewellery

DID YOU KNOW?
Before he committed a crime, Peter Scott would buy himself a new suit so that he would not look out of place among high society

DIAMONDS AREN'T FOREVER

Crime in the name of equality?

In May 1960, while staying in rented accommodation near Elstree Studios during the filming of *The Millionairess*, the Italian actress Sophia Loren was robbed of £185,000 worth of jewellery. The jewels were never recovered, nor was anyone ever tried for the crime, even though credible suspects made themselves available – two notorious cat-burglars, Peter 'The Human Fly' Scott and Ray 'The Cat' Jones, both claimed credit for the theft. Scott believed he had been "sent by God to take back some of the wealth that the outrageously rich had taken from the rest of us".



LOVE TRIANGLE?
Mrs Bartlett was close with Reverend George Dyson, and both were arrested



THE POISONER OF PIMLICO

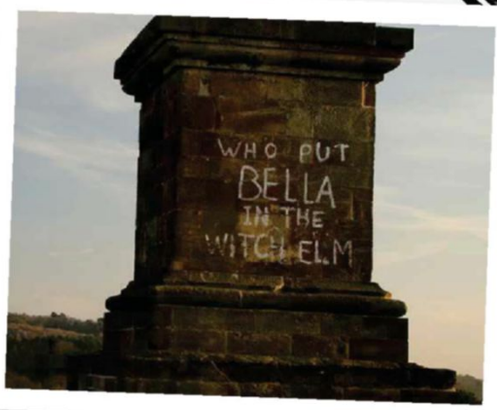
The death that defied science

In 1886, in Pimlico in central London, a wealthy grocer by the name of Thomas Bartlett was found dead with a lethal amount of liquid chloroform in his stomach. The prime suspect was Bartlett's wife Adelaide, but she was found not guilty at her trial because the prosecution couldn't satisfactorily explain how the poison had been administered. There was no damage to Bartlett's throat or windpipe. "Now that she has been acquitted for murder and cannot be tried again," declared Sir James Paget, a leading surgeon of the day, "she should tell us in the interests of science how she did it!"

THE BODY IN THE TREE

Who put Bella in the wych elm?

In 1943, four teenagers were hunting for birds' eggs in Hagley Woods, near Birmingham. But when one of the lads climbed a wych elm tree, it was a human skull that he found. In fact, the rest of a woman's skeleton was there in the tree's hollow trunk, albeit missing a hand, which had been buried nearby. The mystery didn't end there. Graffiti about the case began to appear across the West Midlands, all rendered in the same handwriting: "Who put Bella in the wych elm?". The local police never cracked the case and the real identity of 'Bella' seemed to die with her. Some say that she was a victim of an occult ceremony, others that she was executed for her part in a Nazi spy ring.



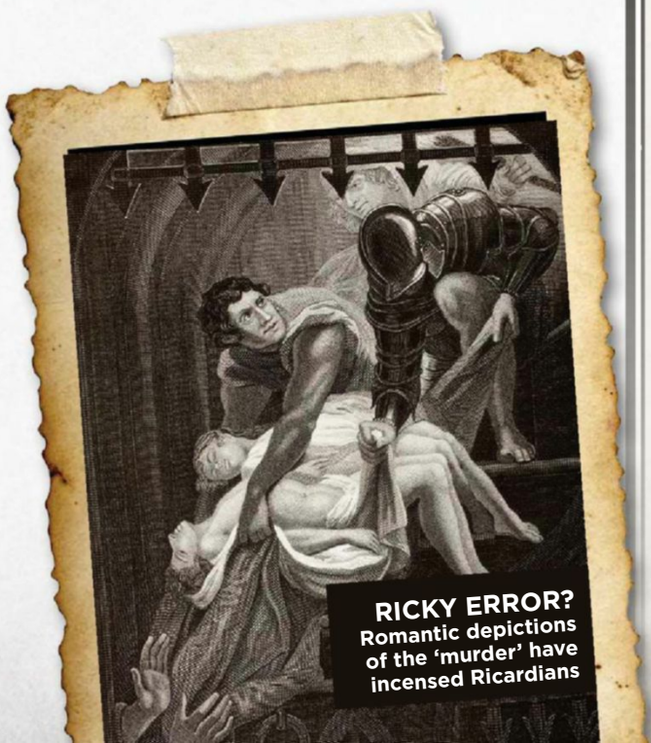
ONGOING MYSTERY
Graffiti relating to the case continues to appear, with the most recent in June 2016

"Some say she was a victim of an occult ceremony"

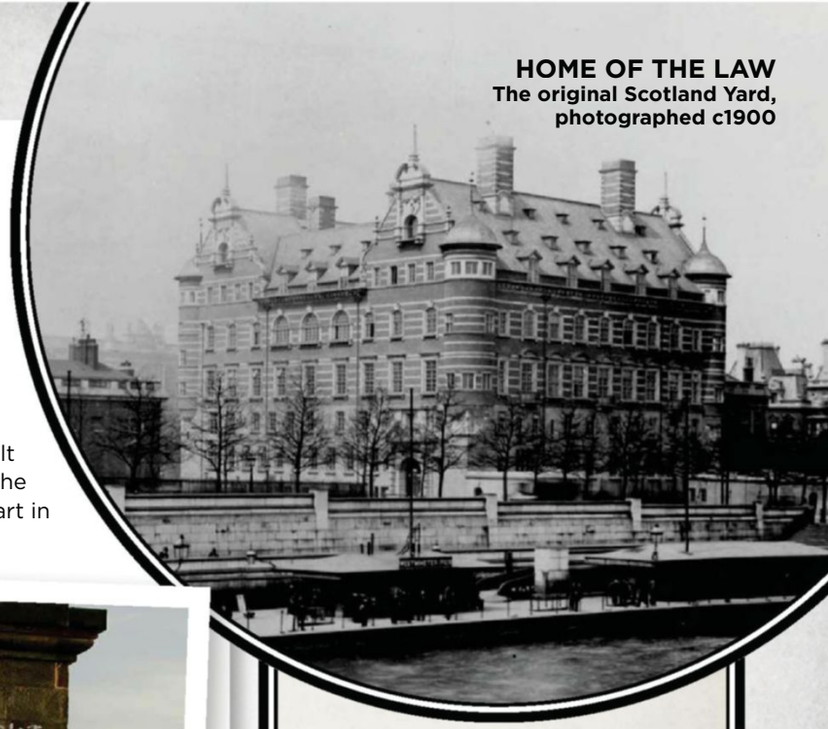
A MATTER OF REGICIDE?

The mystery of the Princes in the Tower

The Princes in the Tower is arguably the oldest cold case in English history. In 1483, Edward IV died suddenly, meaning his 12-year-old son (also Edward) was now King. As he travelled to London to take up the throne, he was met by his recently appointed protector, his uncle Richard, the Duke of Gloucester. The Duke took Edward to the Tower of London, where he was later joined by his younger brother Richard. They were never seen again. Their uncle took the throne for himself (as Richard III) and was widely suspected of ordering the two princes' murders. In 1674, during building work at the Tower, the skeletons of two young boys, around the ages of 12 and ten, were discovered.



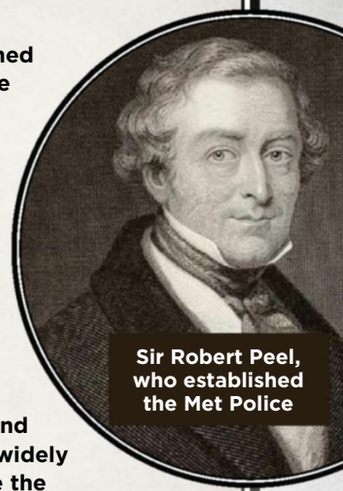
RICKY ERROR?
Romantic depictions of the 'murder' have incensed Ricardians



HOME OF THE LAW
The original Scotland Yard, photographed c1900

SCOTLAND YARD

A BRIEF HISTORY



Sir Robert Peel, who established the Met Police

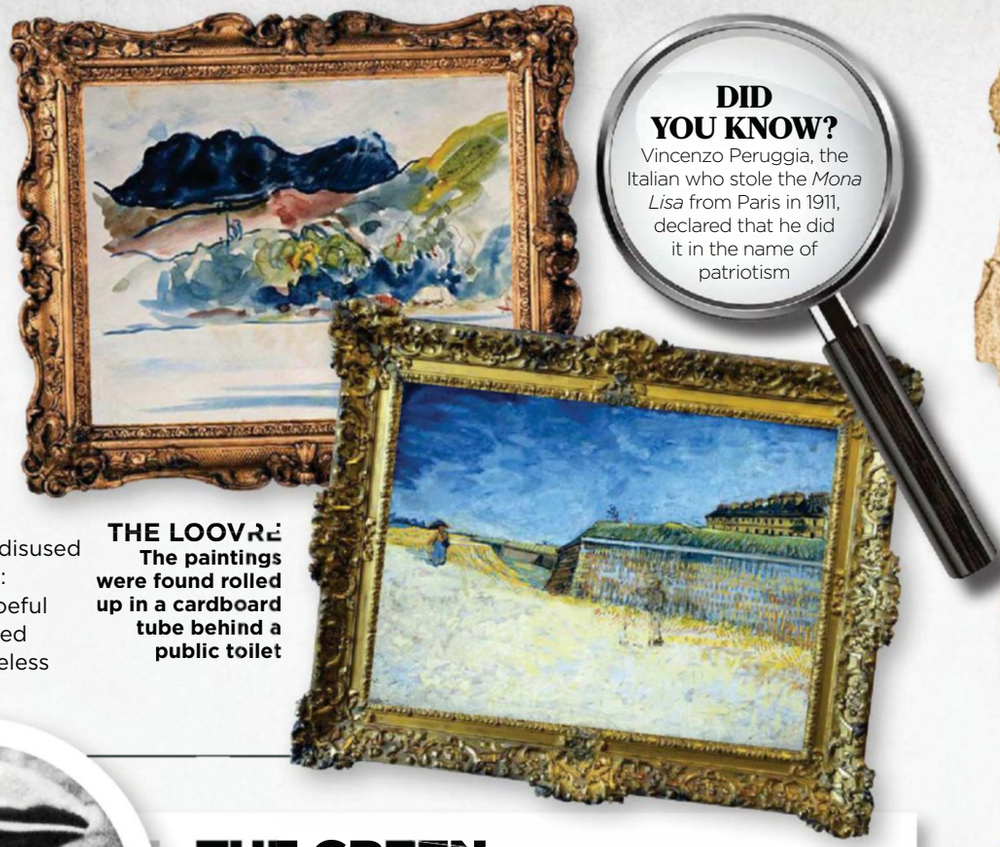
After it was formed in 1829 under the guidance of Robert Peel, the Metropolitan Police was known by several nicknames. While 'bobbies' tended to refer to uniformed constables on the beat, 'Scotland Yard' was more widely used to describe the force's detectives (the name derives from its first headquarters in Whitehall, the public entrance of which was on a back-street known as Scotland Yard). The force sent out its first plain-clothes detectives in 1842, and these 'spies' were initially viewed with mistrust by the public. However, with the explosive growth of London during the 19th century, their presence was necessary to unpick some particularly gruesome crimes, especially those of Jack the Ripper. Immortalised in the Sherlock Holmes books of Arthur Conan Doyle, the Scotland Yard detectives of the Victorian era continue to have a particular resonance – figures such as Inspector Frederick Abberline and Frederick Porter Wensley, aka the Weasel.

ALAMY X1, BRIDGEMAN IMAGES X1, GETTY X6

THE THEFT THAT WASN'T A THEFT

When a visitor's comments book just isn't good enough...

In 2003, an apparently sophisticated theft occurred at the Whitworth Gallery in Manchester, with raiders evading alarms and cameras to bag paintings by Gauguin, Van Gogh and Picasso. After an anonymous phone call, the artwork was discovered the next morning 100 yards away behind a disused public toilet. Attached to them was a handwritten note: "The intention was not to steal, only to highlight the woeful security". Relieved that the paintings had been recovered and with only minimal rain damage, the gallery nonetheless heeded the unknown robbers' advice and upgraded its security measures.



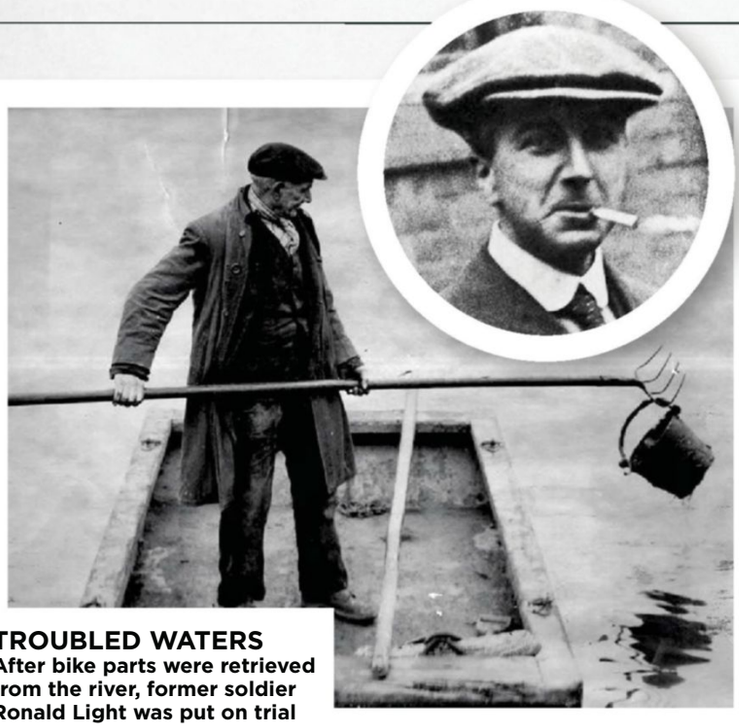
THE LOOVRE
The paintings were found rolled up in a cardboard tube behind a public toilet

DID YOU KNOW?
Vincenzo Peruggia, the Italian who stole the *Mona Lisa* from Paris in 1911, declared that he did it in the name of patriotism

THE GREEN BICYCLE CASE

Did shell shock drive a man to murder?

The village of Little Stretton, in rural Leicestershire, was rocked by a murder in 1919. At first, police believed the death of cyclist Bella Wright to have been a simple road accident. That was before an officer discovered a bullet at the scene and then noticed an entry wound on the young woman's body. She had last been seen in the company of a man on a green bicycle – five months later, a World War I veteran suffering from shell shock called Ronald Light was witnessed dismantling such a bike and throwing it into a river in nearby Leicester. Light was arrested, after which an army holster and live ammunition were also recovered from the water. At his trial, though, inconclusive ballistics evidence, plus his articulate demeanour, saw him walk free. Press coverage of the trial had painted Light as a well-spoken ex-Army officer accused of the murder of a mere "factory girl".



TROUBLED WATERS
After bike parts were retrieved from the river, former soldier Ronald Light was put on trial

THE KIDNAPPING OF A CHAMPION

A tragic example of backing the wrong horse

In 1983, the record-breaking racehorse Shergar was into his second year as a breeding stallion at a stud in the Republic of Ireland when he was kidnapped by an eight-strong gang of masked gunmen. They had turned up at the groom's home, held his family at gunpoint, and forced him to help load Shergar into a horse box. The kidnappers demanded a £2 million ransom from the horse's owner, but there was a problem. They believed Shergar to have been wholly owned by the billionaire Aga Khan – in actuality, 34 syndicate members each had a share in the 1981 Derby winner. The ransom was never met and Shergar was never seen again. It is widely believed that the IRA was behind the crime, the aim being to raise funds for the organisation. Claims abound that, following the unproductive negotiations, the horse was shot and buried at a mystery location in the Irish countryside.


THE STANDARD
Wednesday, February 9, 1983 15p
Incorporating the Evening News
CLOSING PRICES
Shergar £2m ransom demand
GUNMEN KIDNAP DERBY WINNER
DERBY winner Shergar is being held by gunmen today who are demanding a £2,000,000 ransom for the horse's return.
by Patrick Clancy and Christopher Poole
'Dastardly acts'
CHAMPION . . . Shergar with jockey Walter Swinburn after his 10-length Derby triumph in 1981, with owner the Aga Khan.
Securicor make delivering a package this certain.

STAY THE COURSE
The ransom was not paid, in part for fear that other horses would be targeted

GETTY X4, JOHN FROST NEWSPAPERS X1, REX/SHUTTERSTOCK X1, PRESS ASSOCIATION X1

THE BAFFLING CASE OF JULIA WALLACE

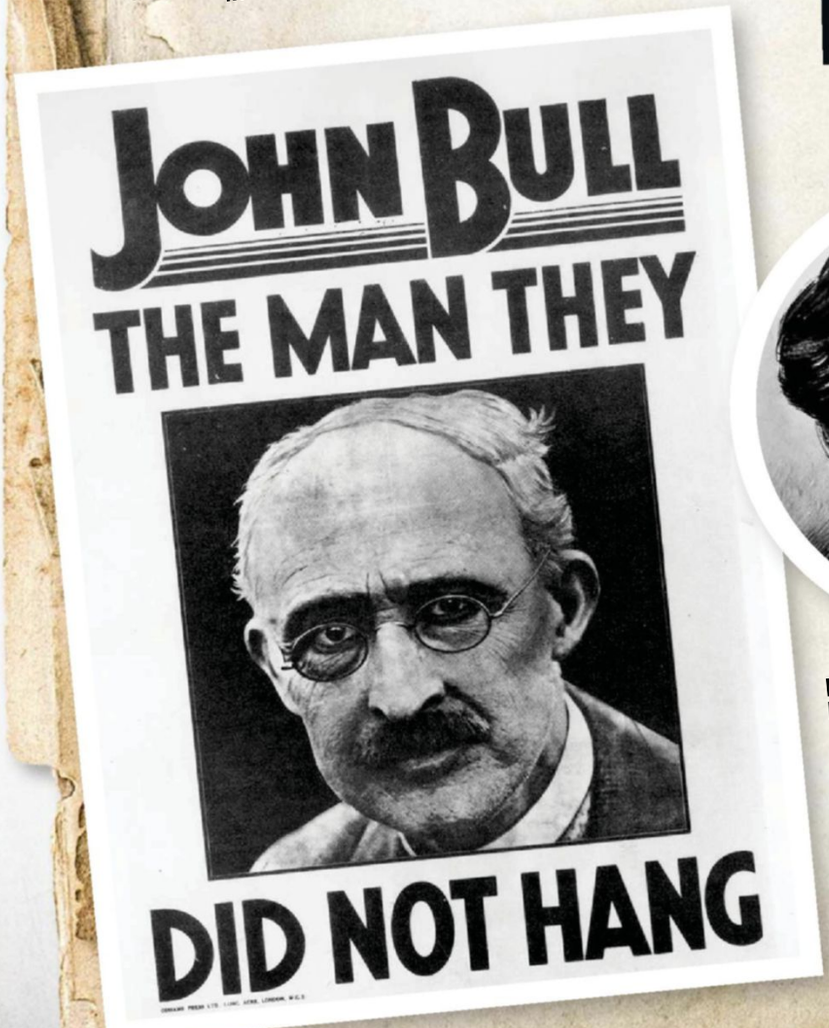
While Julia's husband went to see a man about a job, a sad and inexplicable fate awaited her

When, one night in January 1931, insurance salesman William Herbert Wallace arrived at his chess club in Liverpool city centre, he was handed a telephone message. The message requested that Wallace visit a potential client – a Mr RM Qualtrough of Menlove Gardens East – the following evening about an insurance policy. Twenty-four hours later, Wallace, lured by the whiff of commission, did exactly that.

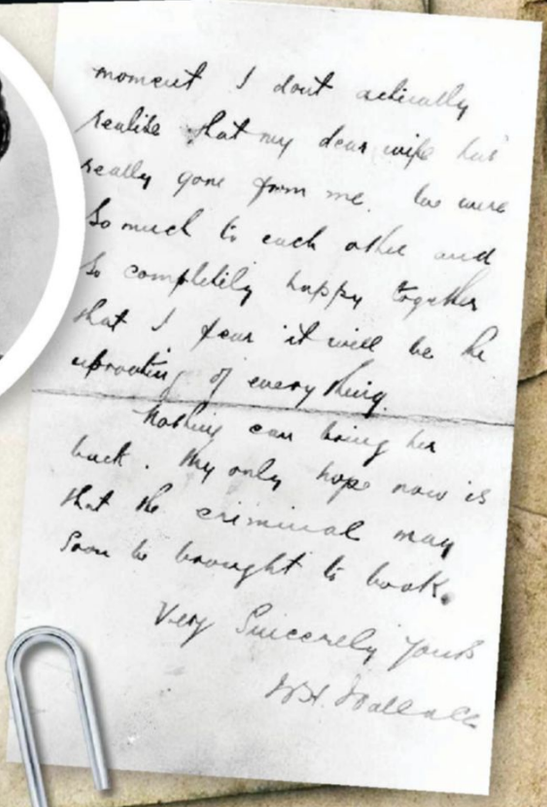
However, there was no Menlove Gardens East. And there was no Mr Qualtrough. Wallace had been sent on a wild goose chase. Returning to his home in the Anfield district of the city, though, he found, so his testimony goes, the body of his wife Julia, viciously bludgeoned to death in the couple's sitting room. Wallace swiftly became the main suspect – the local detectives believed that he himself had made the call, which was traced to a phone box just 400 yards from his front door. Everything was otherwise all too convenient, too coincidental. Despite his protestations, and despite the fact that not a single trace of Julia's blood was found on him, Wallace was convicted of his wife's murder. However, this was quashed on appeal, saving him from the hangman's noose and leaving the intriguing case unsolved to this day.

Julia's killing has fascinated many crime novelists, including Dorothy L Sayers and Raymond Chandler – the American described it as "the nonpareil of all murder mysteries". In 2013, PD James claimed to have solved the case, believing that the phone call was a prank made by a disgruntled insurance clerk whom Wallace had reported for financial irregularities, costing him his job. James mooted that the phone call was unrelated to the crime, but was used by Wallace as a fortuitous alibi, allowing him to murder his wife before heading out to the fictitious address.

"The call was traced to a phone box just 400 yards from his front door"



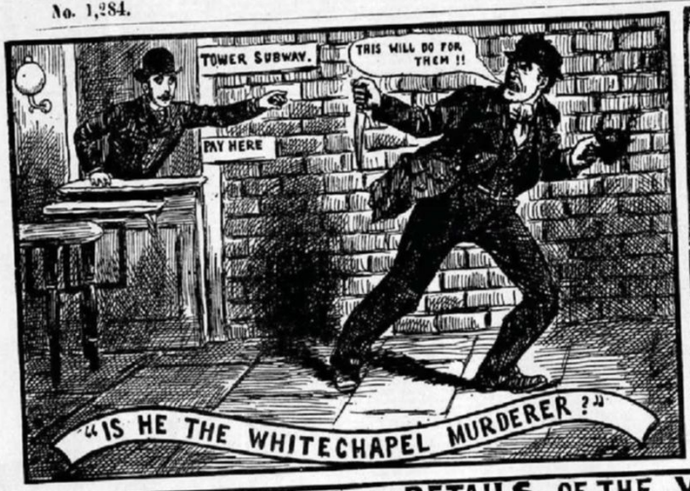




HAPPY MARRIAGE? ABOVE: **Julia Wallace was beaten to death at her home in 1931** LEFT: **Sensationalist coverage suggested that her husband had got away with the murder** RIGHT: **In a letter, he urged that the pair had been happy together**

THE ILLUSTRATED
POLICE NEWS
LAW COURTS AND WEEKLY RECORD.

No. 1,284. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1888. Price One Penny.



"IS HE THE WHITECHAPEL MURDERER ?"



READY FOR THE WHITECHAPEL FIEND. WOMEN SECRETLY ARMED.

LATEST DETAILS OF THE WHITECHAPEL MURDERS



THE VICTIM LAST SEEN ALIVE.



ANNIE CHAPMAN — BEFORE AND AFTER DEATH



I HAVEN'T THE MONEY FOR MY LODGING





A WHITECHAPEL SLAUGHTER YARD.







EXCITING SCENE IN BESTOCK AND WOMBWELL'S MENAGERIE



MORE HORRIBLE MYSTERIES.



JACK THE RIPPER

Perhaps Britain's most notorious criminal case, the identity of the killer remains unknown and has inspired a whole new line of study – 'Ripperology'

DID YOU KNOW?
Around 2,000 letters related to the case were received by the police and newspapers, with hundreds claiming to be from Jack

The most notorious unsolved case in British history – and certainly the one that's been speculated over to the greatest degree – is that of Jack the Ripper. This is the name given to the man responsible for five (and possibly up to 11) brutal murders of young prostitutes in the late 1880s in Whitechapel, east London.

The identity of the killer baffled and frustrated the finest minds of Scotland Yard at the time. The investigation was hampered by the hundreds of letters received by news agencies and officers of the law purporting to have been sent by the killer himself. One of the more notable was the 'Dear Boss' letter, forwarded to Scotland Yard by the Central News Agency. Eerily, it was signed 'Jack the Ripper' and, from then on, this soubriquet was generally used for the killer, replacing the previous name of 'Leather Apron'.

Also muddying the investigative waters were several other brutal murders in the vicinity. While many attempted to apply these to Jack the Ripper's list of crimes – in particular newspapers trying to ramp up their circulations – none of these shared the same modus operandi as the murders committed between August and November 1888. These became known as the 'canonical five'. As police surgeon Thomas Bond concluded, "all five murders no doubt were committed by the same hand".

The mutilations that grouped these murders together led the detectives – taken from Scotland Yard, the Whitechapel division of the Metropolitan Police and the City of London Police – to suspect a butcher or a slaughter-man to be behind the killings. Accordingly, more than 70 butchers were questioned by police, but their alibis proved watertight, too. For the same reason, it was also mooted that the perpetrator could be a surgeon.

"Even Queen Victoria's grandchild has been heavily linked with the murders"

The basis for putting a certain person under suspicion for these crimes was often circumstantial at best. One of the police's chief suspects, a barrister called Montague Drewitt, was in the frame largely because he committed suicide in the Thames shortly after the fifth murder and had suffered from mental-health issues. No other evidence discovered even loosely tied him to the killings.

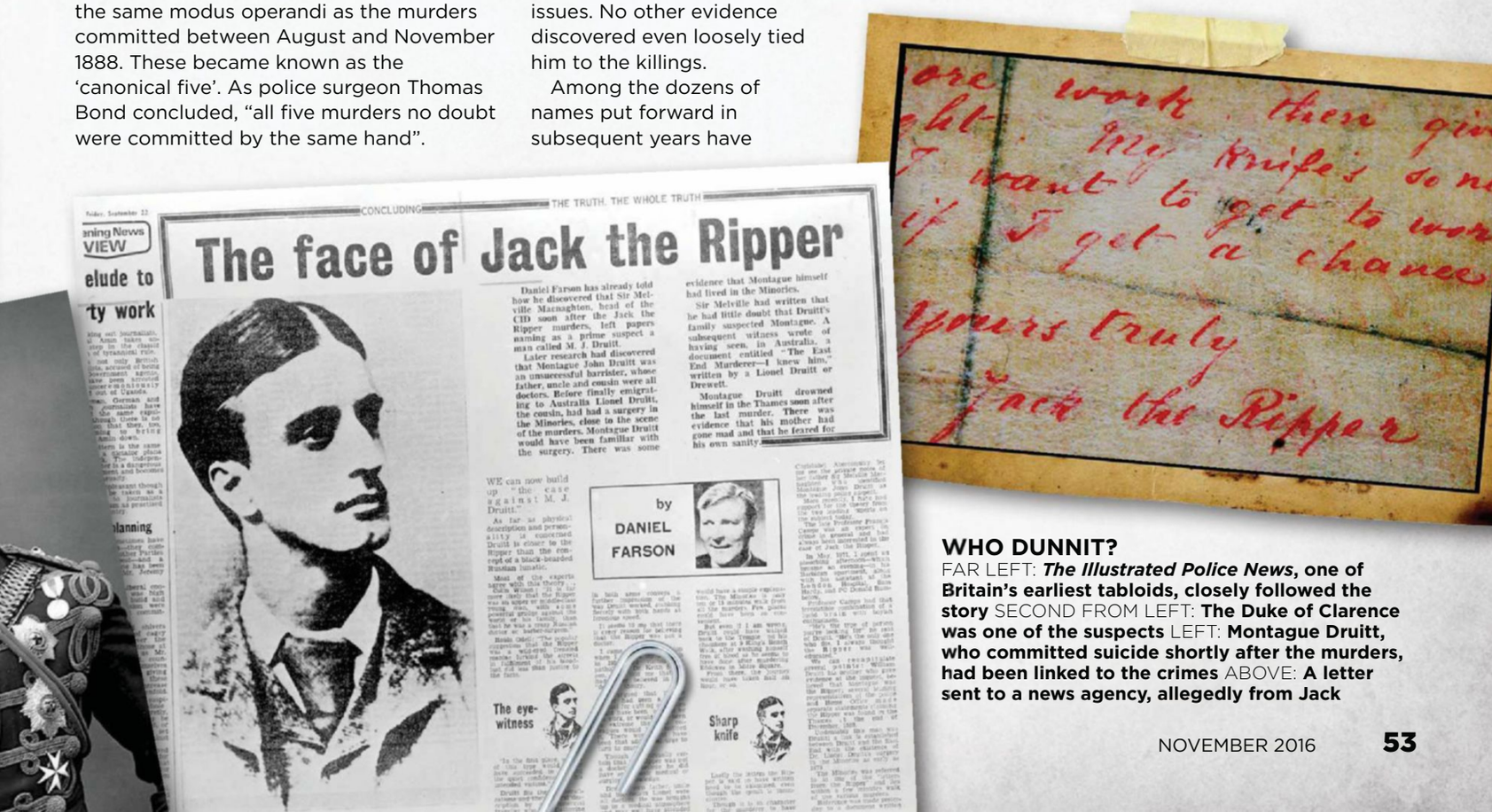
Among the dozens of names put forward in subsequent years have been a few high-profile, if unlikely, suspects. Winston Churchill's father, Lord Randolph Churchill, apparently resembled the man last seen in the company of the fifth victim, Mary Kelly, while the author Lewis Carroll was also under suspicion at one point. Even one of Queen Victoria's grandchildren – Prince Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence and Avondale – has been heavily linked with the murders, which was a line of enquiry adopted by the 2001 Johnny Depp movie *From Hell*.

While such brutal murders weren't uncommon at the time – and, indeed, the Victorian era knew several serial killers – it's Jack's unknown identity that has fired the public imagination.

The fascination surrounding the case remains as strong as ever, and though many more may try, it is a mystery unlikely to ever be solved.

WHAT DO YOU THINK?
Do you have a theory about Jack the Ripper's identity? Get in touch via Facebook, Twitter or email
email: **editor@historyrevealed.com**

ALAMY X1, GETTY X2, TOPFOTO X1



WHO DUNNIT?
FAR LEFT: ***The Illustrated Police News*, one of Britain's earliest tabloids, closely followed the story** SECOND FROM LEFT: **The Duke of Clarence was one of the suspects** LEFT: **Montague Druitt, who committed suicide shortly after the murders, had been linked to the crimes** ABOVE: **A letter sent to a news agency, allegedly from Jack**



TOMB OF HEROES
A monument to the fallen warriors of Salamis now stands near the site of the clash

War on the high seas

Themistocles' crushing naval victory at Salamis defied the odds and saved Greece from Persian domination. **Julian Humphrys** explains how such an unexpected feat came about and why it mattered so much

BATTLE CONTEXT

When
September, 480 BC

Where
Between Attica and the Peloponnese, Ancient Greece

Why
To repel the invading Persians

Who
Greeks: 400 ships under Themistocles (Athenians), Eurybiades (Spartans) and Adeimantus (Corinthians)
Persians: 800 ships under King Xerxes

Outcome
Decisive Greek victory

Xerxes, the King of Persia, was looking forward to this. For nearly 20 years the insolent Greeks had been a thorn in the side of the mighty Persian empire, but now, finally, they were going to get their comeuppance. His soldiers had already reduced Athens to a heap of smouldering ruins, and now his ships had bottled up the puny Greek fleet at Salamis at the entrance to the Bay of Eleusis. All that remained was to finish them off. Keen to get a grandstand view of the action, Xerxes had his throne set up on the headland overlooking the two fleets and settled down to enjoy what he thought would be a triumphant spectacle.

The Athenians had first brought the wrath of the Persians upon Greece in 498 BC, when they had supported their countrymen in Asia Minor, who were in revolt against their Persian overlords. Once he'd suppressed the rebellion, Darius, the Persian king at the time, invaded Greece, but in 490 BC his forces suffered a devastating defeat at Marathon. Ten years later, Darius's successor Xerxes returned – and he meant business. Gathering together an enormous army, he crossed the Hellespont (the modern-day Dardanelles) by two long pontoon bridges he'd ordered his engineers to construct, and marched down through Thrace and Macedonia towards Athens.

Faced with this huge invasion, the various Greek city states held a conference in Corinth. It was poorly attended because many had already concluded that their only option was to capitulate or even side with the Persians, but those who were there chose the warlike Spartans to take command of the defence of Greece. In late summer, while the Greek and Persian fleets fought an indecisive naval action at Artemisium, a brave attempt to block the huge Persian army at Thermopylae was overwhelmed. With the way to Athens now open to the Persians, the Athenian fleet was hurriedly used to ferry its inhabitants to safety on the island of Salamis. Athens soon fell to the Persians, the few inhabitants who had remained behind to defend it were massacred, and the city was burned to the ground.

TOUGH DECISIONS

Following this disaster, the Greeks were divided over what to do

ASK THE ORACLE

Although Ancient Greece was a male-dominated world, its most powerful voice actually belonged to a woman. Known as the Pythia or Oracle, she was the priestess at the Temple of Apollo at Delphi, and for centuries the women who held that position would be consulted for predictions before major undertakings. These predictions could range from the clear-cut to the extremely ambiguous. When the Athenians consulted the Oracle about the forthcoming Persian invasion, she was initially pessimistic to say the least: "Fools, why sit you here? Fly to the ends of the Earth..." But when they consulted her a second time, she was less straightforward, saying that only a "wooden wall" would stand against the enemy and that "Divine Salamis" would be the ruin of many a mother's son. What did she mean? In the debates that followed, some suggested that the 'wooden wall' was a reference to the palisade around the Acropolis in Athens, and the Oracle was telling them to avoid Salamis and defend their city. Themistocles, on the other hand, claimed that the 'wall of wood' was the Greek navy and that the mothers' sons in question were Persian, not Greek. And he was right.



ALL-SEEING EYE
The King of Athens consults the Oracle, a high priestess with 'prophetic' powers

ALAMY X2, BRIDGEMAN IMAGES X1

next. Many thought that their only chance of survival lay in retreating to the Peloponnese peninsula and building a wall across the narrow isthmus that joined it to the mainland. But Themistocles, the commander of the Athenian fleet, disagreed. He knew that so long as Xerxes had a powerful navy, he could easily land his men behind any wall the Greeks might build, and also supply his vast army by sea. The Persian fleet had to be destroyed. Themistocles believed that the best way to do that was to force a battle off Salamis, where the Greek fleet was anchored.

Persuading his fellow commanders was not so easy. Eurybiades, the commander of the Spartan fleet, was all for leaving Salamis with his ships and heading for the Peloponnese. When his own threat to withdraw the two hundred ships of the Athenian fleet failed, Themistocles took matters into his own hands. Everybody, including Xerxes, knew that the Greeks were a notoriously fractious bunch, and the Athenian commander played on this. Claiming to be a secret supporter of the Persians, Themistocles sent a message to the Persian king saying that the Greeks were in disarray and that they were planning to slip away from Salamis under the cover of night.

2.5 MILLION
The size of Xerxes' army, according to the Greek historian Herodotus

Hearing this, Xerxes ordered his fleet, perhaps 800 ships strong, to close in on Salamis, block off the Greek retreat and destroy them. Eurybiades would now have to fight, whether he liked it or not. The Persian plan seems to have been to threaten the Greeks from two sides. While two hundred Egyptian ships were ordered to sail around the west side of Salamis to prevent the Greeks from escaping that way, the main Persian fleet would attack through the narrow strait between Salamis and the mainland. This was just what Themistocles wanted. He realised that in such a confined space, the Persians wouldn't be able to make use of their advantage in numbers.

To strengthen the illusion that his fleet was falling apart, he sent a squadron of ships northwards as if in retreat. Meanwhile, to draw the Persians further into the confined straits, the other Greek ships slowly backed their oars. The Persians took the bait. With Phoenician ships on the right, nearest to Xerxes, and Ionians on the left, the fleet surged forward.

OUTWITTED

It didn't take them long to realise that things were going badly wrong. As their ships moved further into the confined channel, they began to collide with each other and all formation and order was lost. The Persian oarsmen became tired, and matters were made worse by a heavy swell that caused their ships to heave in the choppy water, exposing their vulnerable sides and hulls. It was the moment that Themistocles had been waiting for. He gave the order and the Greeks attacked. Pulling hard on their oars, they steered their vessels into the confused mass of Persian ships. Timbers splintered and oars shattered, as the bronze rams attached to the prows of the Greek ships hit home, and the first line of Persian ships was pushed back onto those following them.

One Greek trireme under the command of Ameinias, an Athenian from the village of Pallene, made straight for the flagship of the Phoenician fleet, a huge vessel commanded by Xerxes' brother, Ariabignes. As the two ships came together, Ariabignes led a boarding party against the Athenian ship, but as he jumped down onto its deck he was skewered by a spear and tossed overboard. Left leaderless, the Phoenician squadrons fell apart, and as the Greeks drove a wedge into the heart of the Persian fleet, effectively cutting it in two, many of their ships



FINEST HOUR
Bust of Themistocles, commander of the victorious Athenian naval fleet

WEAPONS AND WARRIORS

The trireme was the war-winning weapon of the Athenian navy. In 483 BC, the Athenians discovered a rich vein of silver in the Laurium region. At the insistence of Themistocles, they spent this windfall on building up their fleet, which grew from 40 ships in 489 BC to 200 in 480 BC. In doing this they laid the foundations for the victory at Salamis, and the ensuing rise of Athens as a leading political and military power.



ALAMY X1, AKG X1, GETTY X1



PRINCE OF PERSIA
Xerses witnessed his defeat from a throne on the headland



1. Xerxes sends 200 ships to cut off the Greek retreat
2. Themistocles sends a squadron north to make the Persians think he is withdrawing
3. The Persian fleet moves into the narrow channel
4. Greeks attack the disorganised Persian fleet and triumph



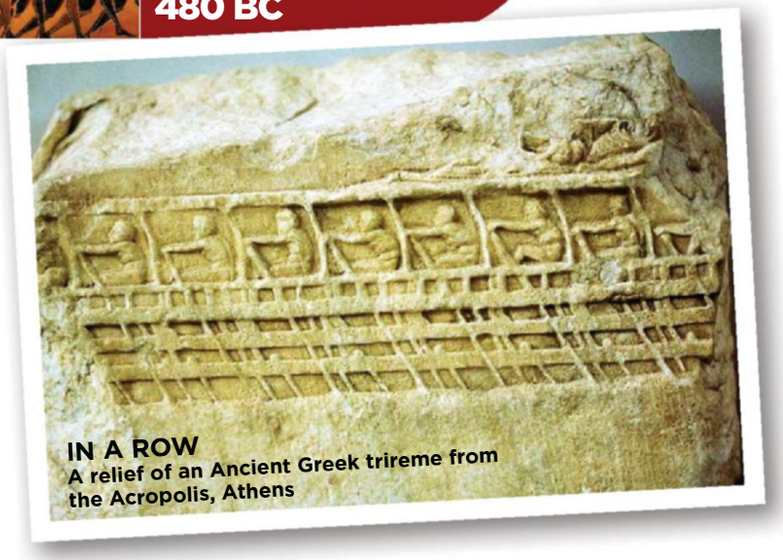
ALL ABOARD
Each Greek ship carried about 14 hoplites together with four archers.

SITTING DUCKS
As the disorganised Persian fleet drifted about, its ships made easy targets for the rams of the attacking Ancient Greeks.

READY TO RAM
The prows of both sides' ships were fitted with bronze rams, designed to punch a hole in the hull of their enemy.

TRIPLE BANKED
The trireme got its name from the three tiers of oars used to propel it.

"Timbers splintered and oars shattered as the bronze rams hit home"



IN A ROW
A relief of an Ancient Greek trireme from the Acropolis, Athens

turned and fled as best they could. Seated high up on his throne, Xerxes watched events unfold with growing anger. When a group of Phoenicians appeared before him after the battle and tried to lay the blame for their defeat on other contingents, he had them beheaded on the spot.

SORRY STATE

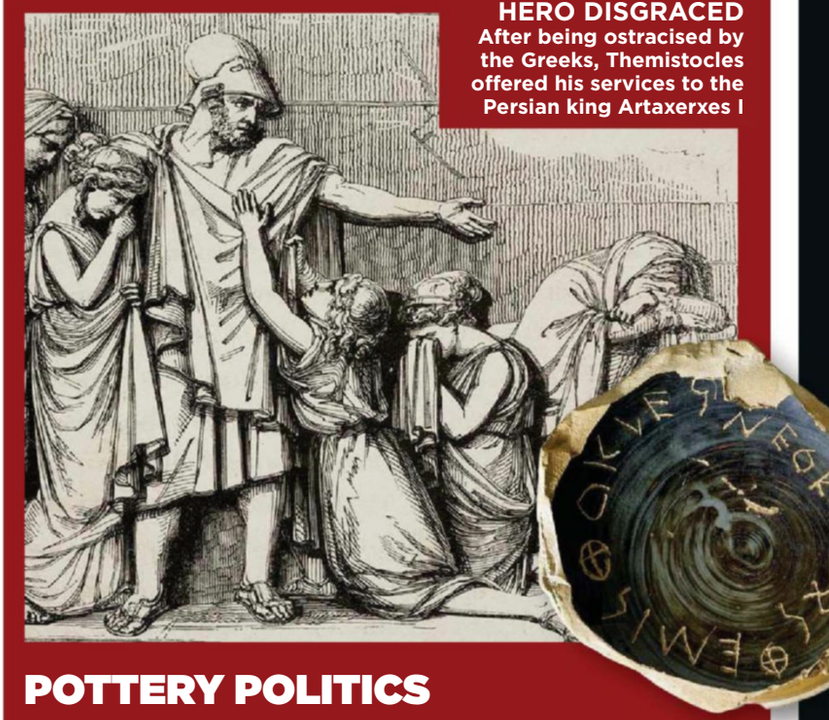
Meanwhile, one of Xerxes' vassals, Queen Artemisia of Halicarnassus, was in command of her own ship in the front line of the Persian fleet. With an Athenian trireme bearing down on her, she decided discretion was the better part of valour and made her escape. When she found her way blocked by another Persian ship, she simply rammed it, sending it to the bottom of the sea along with all those on board. Thinking that she had changed sides, the Greeks let her go. Xerxes was also taken in by Artemisia's actions. Unable to believe that she would actually sink one of his own ships, he concluded that the vessel she'd rammed must have been a Greek one. Seeing this as the only bright moment on a day of disaster, he's said to have shouted: "My men have turned into women today, and my women become men."

170
The number of oarsmen on a Greek trireme

Xerxes had one more humiliation to suffer before the day was done. Before ordering his fleet to attack, he had posted four hundred of his best troops, including three of his own nephews, on the little island of Psyttaleia at the mouth of the Bay of Eleusis. His plan was that they should hunt down and slaughter any Greeks who were shipwrecked on its shores, but following the defeat of the Persian fleet, the hunters became the hunted. Greek slingers, archers and heavily armed hoplites swarmed ashore and killed the remainder of the enemy's fleet to a man.

By the end of the day, the Persians were in full retreat. Pursued by the victorious Greeks, they fell back to their anchorage having lost more than 200 ships captured or sunk. The Greeks had lost just 40. The spectacle that had been so eagerly anticipated by Xerxes had turned into nothing less than a horror show.

HERO DISGRACED
After being ostracised by the Greeks, Themistocles offered his services to the Persian king Artaxerxes I



POTTERY POLITICS

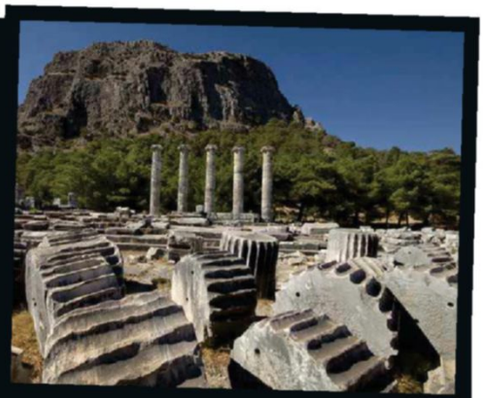
Every year in democratic Athens, the people had the right to send a prominent individual into exile, using pieces of broken pottery to cast their votes. The Greek word for these shards of pottery was 'ostraka', and this has given us the modern verb 'to ostracise'. Despite their exile, the individual could keep his property, do business through proxies, and was allowed to return after ten years.

In 470 BC, Themistocles was ostracised by the Athenians who thought that he was becoming too powerful. He'd also been promoting an anti-Spartan policy, which led to conflict with those who thought that co-operation with Sparta was the way forward. Themistocles moved to the Peloponnesian town of Argos, but was accused by the Spartans of collaborating with the Persians. He ended up at the Persian court and spent his final years advising the new king, Artaxerxes I, on how to fight the Greeks.

WHAT HAPPENED NEXT?

An end to Persian domination

Concerned that other parts of his sprawling empire might rise up in rebellion when they heard the news of his defeat at Salamis, Xerxes took the remains of his fleet back to Asia Minor, leaving his army to winter in northern Greece. The following August, it was defeated by a Greek army led by the Spartan general Pausanias, and on the same day the rest of the Persian fleet was destroyed as it lay beached on the shore at Mycale in Asia Minor. Although nobody knew it at the time, mainland Greece would never again be threatened by the forces of Persia.



STILL STANDING
With the Persians expelled, the city of Priene could prosper

GET HOOKED

Find out more about the battle and those involved

BOOKS
For an epic account of the Greco-Persian Wars, try Tom Holland's superb *Persian Fire: The First World Empire and the Battle for the West*.

GETTY X4



Not Forgotten THEN

Not Forgotten NOW



We are a unique tri-service charity which provides entertainment and recreation for the benefit of serving personnel who are wounded, injured or sick and veterans with a disability, illness or infirmity. Each year we support some 10,000 men and women through a tailored programme of outings, holidays, events, concerts and the provision of televisions and TV Licences.

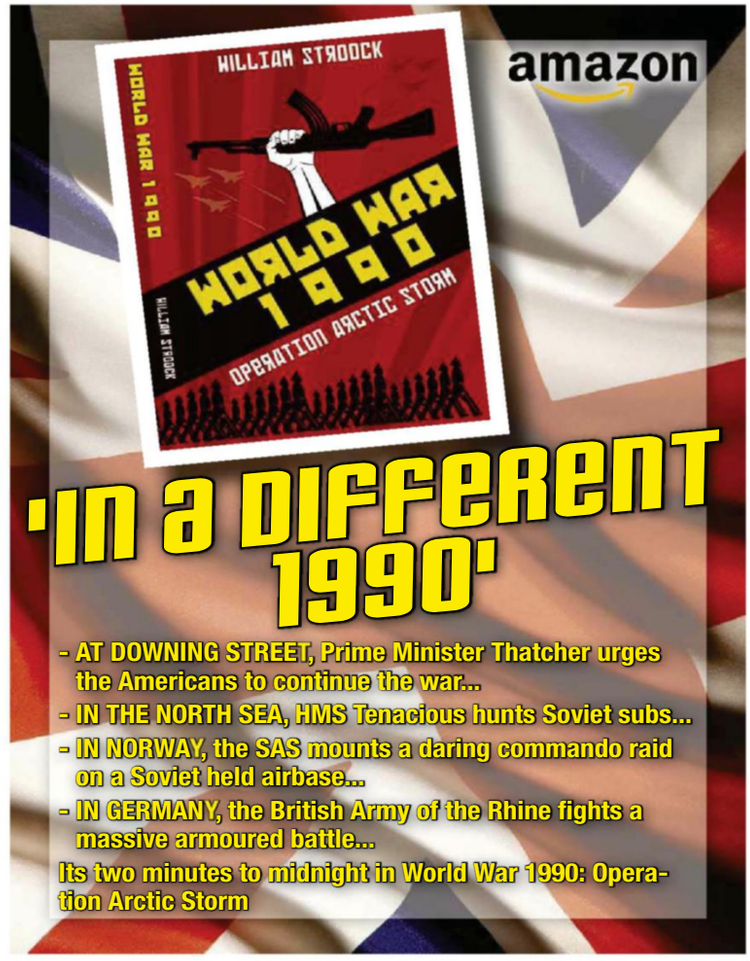
Beneficiaries of all ages, from all the Armed Services, Reserve or Regular, whenever and wherever they served, may be eligible for our help. To find out more about our work and how you may be able to help us, please contact:

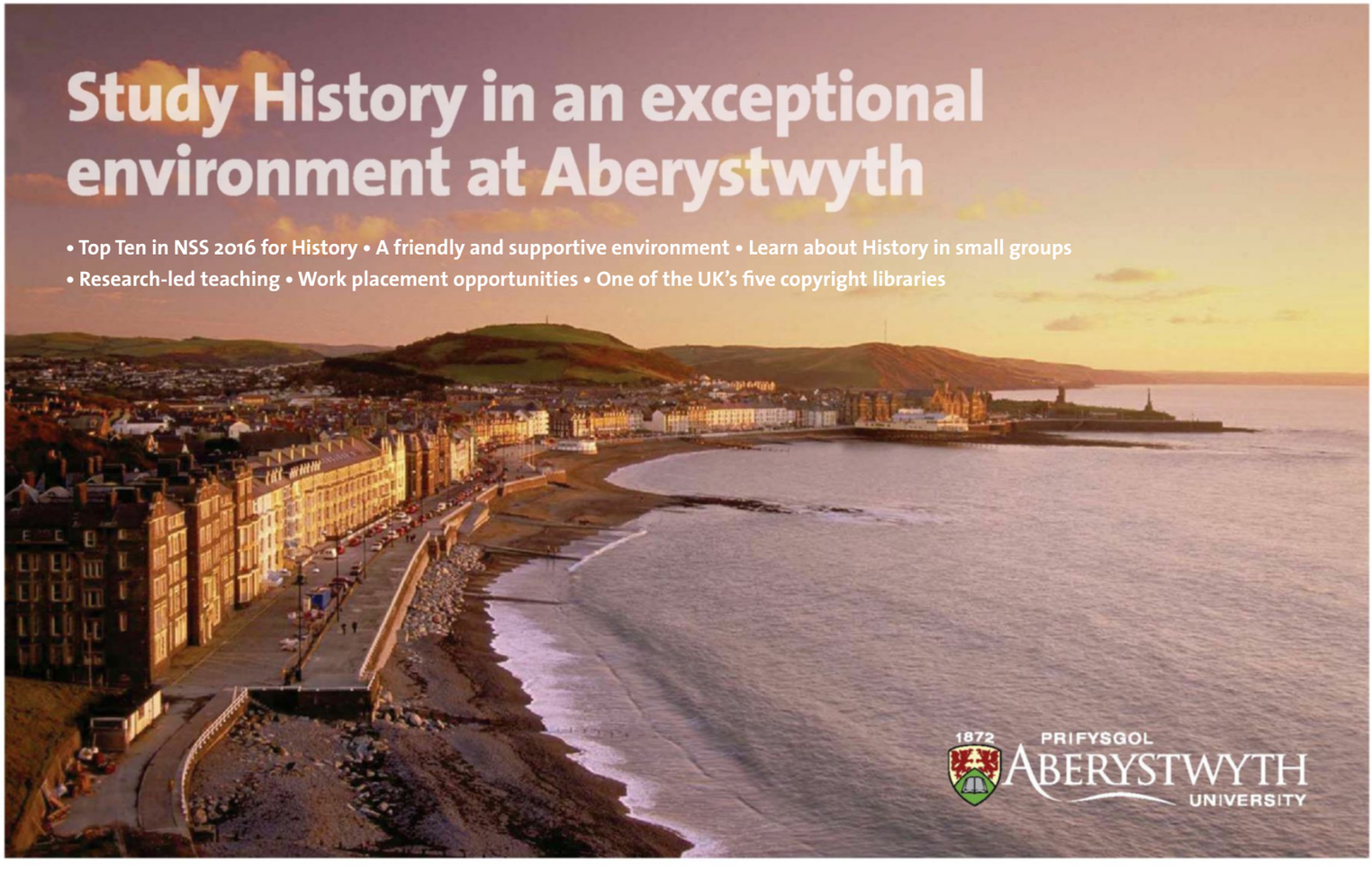
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AT A GLANCE

While Europe struggled during the post-World War I recession of the 1920s, life in the USA was looking rosy. Factories churned out consumer goods, the economy thrived and the American Dream of prosperity for all seemed within touching distance. It looked as if anyone could become a speculator and get rich quick. Around 25 million ordinary Americans began borrowing money to purchase stocks. Then, as the decade drew to a close, share prices plummeted, panic selling ensued and Wall Street went into meltdown. Boom turned to bust and the American Dream to dust...

THE GREAT DEPRESSION

On 29 October 1929, the US stock market crashed. By 1933, nearly half of America's banks had failed and 15 million people were unemployed. Then came the mid-west migrant crisis. Would America ever recover?

GETTY X5, JOHN FROST NEWSPAPERS X1, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS X1

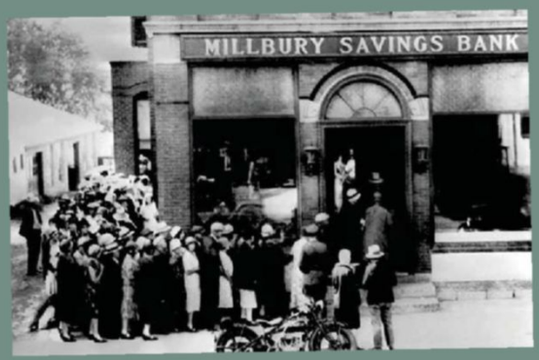
CASHING IN

Reports of the crisis sold plenty of newspapers in the US and Europe


BROOKLYN DAILY EAGLE
And Complete Long Island News
WALL ST. IN PANIC AS STOCKS CRASH
Attempt Made to Kill Italy's Crown Prince
ASSASSIN CAUGHT IN BRUSSELS MOB—PRINCE UNHURT
Hollywood Fire Destroys Films Worth Millions
FEAR 52 PERISHED IN LAKE MICHIGAN FERRY IS MISSING
PIECE OF PLANE LIKE BATEMAN'S IS FOUND AT SEA
CARNEGIE CHARGE HOOVER'S TRAIN
The Milwaukee Leader
BILLIONS LOST IN NEW STOCK CRASH
May Punish Senator for Aiding Tariff Lobbyists
DAILY NEWS
CHECK WALL STREET PANIC
Revise Nursery Rhymes! $100.00 a Day

BLACK DAYS

After weeks of decline, stock prices fell sharply on Friday 18 October. On the following Black Thursday, bankers bought up blocks of stocks to try and stabilise the market but, by Monday, it was in freefall. On Black Tuesday (29 October) the market lost $14 billion, making the total loss that week $30 billion.



BANK RUNS

As news of the stock market crash spread, customers rushed to their banks to withdraw their money, sparking disastrous 'bank runs'. Economist Milton Friedman argued that it was this that caused the depression, rather than the crash itself.

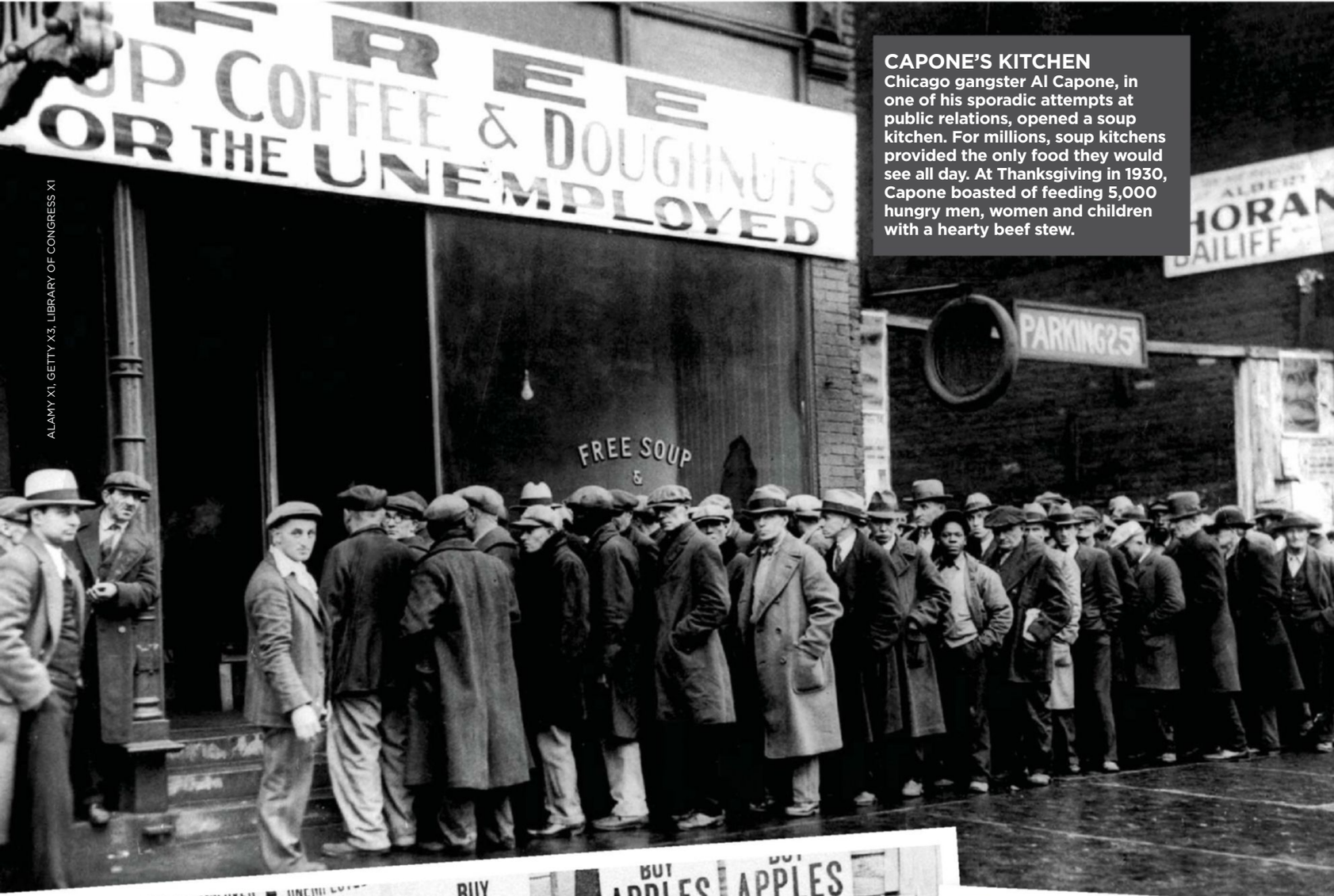


IT'LL ALL BLOW OVER

Messengers from brokerage houses crowd around a newspaper to see what the media has to say. Some commentators felt that if everyone pretended to be happy, it would 'fix things right up'. Republican President Herbert Hoover infamously declared in May 1930 that the US had "passed the worst". The worst, however, had just begun and would last until the outbreak of World War II.

WHERE HAVE ALL THE GOOD TIMES GONE?

A Wall Street speculator tries to sell his car after losing all his money. The effect of the crash sent ripples across the Atlantic. America had lent huge sums of money to Europe and, when it suddenly recalled its funds, the European economy was devastated.



ALAMY X1, GETTY X3, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS X1

CAPONE'S KITCHEN
Chicago gangster Al Capone, in one of his sporadic attempts at public relations, opened a soup kitchen. For millions, soup kitchens provided the only food they would see all day. At Thanksgiving in 1930, Capone boasted of feeding 5,000 hungry men, women and children with a hearty beef stew.



HOW D'YA LIKE THEM APPLES?
Joseph Sicker of the International Apple Association provides apples to sell on the street. In New York City alone there were as many as 6,000 apple sellers.





ON SKID ROW
Those down on their luck in California gathered at Howard Street, San Francisco. They relied on handouts to survive and had to sleep on the street in their suits.

BETWEEN 1929 AND 1932, INDUSTRY PRODUCTION DROPPED BY 45 PER CENT AND 5,000 BANKS WENT OUT OF BUSINESS

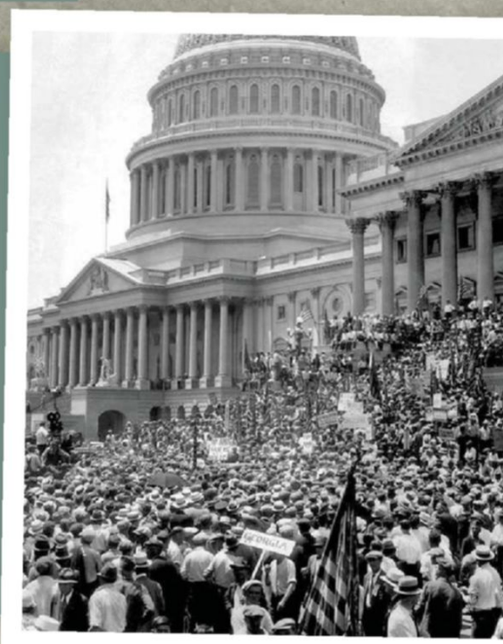


DOWN AND OUT

As more businesses failed, more people were put out of work and had less to spend, which affected more businesses, creating a self-perpetuating cycle

WILL WORK FOR A DOLLAR A WEEK
On 8 November 1930, unemployed men demonstrated in Times Square, New York. Each wore a sign stating their profession – from cooks to firemen – with an offer to work for a buck a week. By 1930, 4 million Americans were looking for work. By 1931, that number had risen to 6 million.

PAY ME MY DUES
Demonstrations were numerous – the most famous being the 'Bonus Army' march of May 1932. Around 15,000 unemployed World War I veterans went to Washington to ask that their bonuses for serving in the armed forces, scheduled for 1945, should be paid immediately. President Hoover ordered the Army to forcibly remove the protestors.



MY HOOVERVILLE HOME
People who lost their homes often lived in shanty towns, nicknamed 'Hoovervilles' as a dig at President Hoover, who many felt had abandoned them.

FDR'S NEW DEAL

On the back of his promise of "a New Deal for the American people," Roosevelt ousted Hoover in 1933.



JOBS FOR THE BOYS
During his first 100 days, President Franklin D Roosevelt established federal organisations including the Public Works Administration, which put thousands of people to work on construction projects to repair the nation's crumbling infrastructure.



WE'LL REBUILD AMERICA...
In 1935, Congress inaugurated the Works Progress Administration (WPA), which assigned nearly 3 million people to work on projects as diverse as building athletic stadiums to sprucing up army camps.

...AND EARN A DOLLAR A DAY
The Civilian Conservation Corps put around 2,750,000 idle young men to work to reclaim government-owned land and forests through irrigation, soil enrichment, pest control, tree planting and fire prevention. They each had to send part of their $1 a day wage to their families back home.

CENTRAL PARK, BUT NOT AS YOU KNOW IT
Random shacks form a New York Hooverville in the old Central Park reservoir.

GETTY X6, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS X1



GOING WEST
Two men walk along a highway towards Los Angeles INSET: **Once a Missouri famer, now a migratory farm labourer on the Pacific Coast, California**



THOUSANDS PACKED UP THEIR FAMILIES AND DROVE, WALKED OR HITCHED A RIDE TO CALIFORNIA



A DARKENING SKY IN THE MID WEST
A dust cloud appears behind a truck travelling on Highway 59, May 1936. As the grasslands of the Great Plains were replaced with cultivated fields to boost wheat production, the soil began to erode. The 1930s experienced years of drought and dust storms, which caused many farms to literally dry up and blow away, creating what became known as the 'Dust Bowl'. Farming families had little choice but to leave everything behind and try their luck elsewhere.



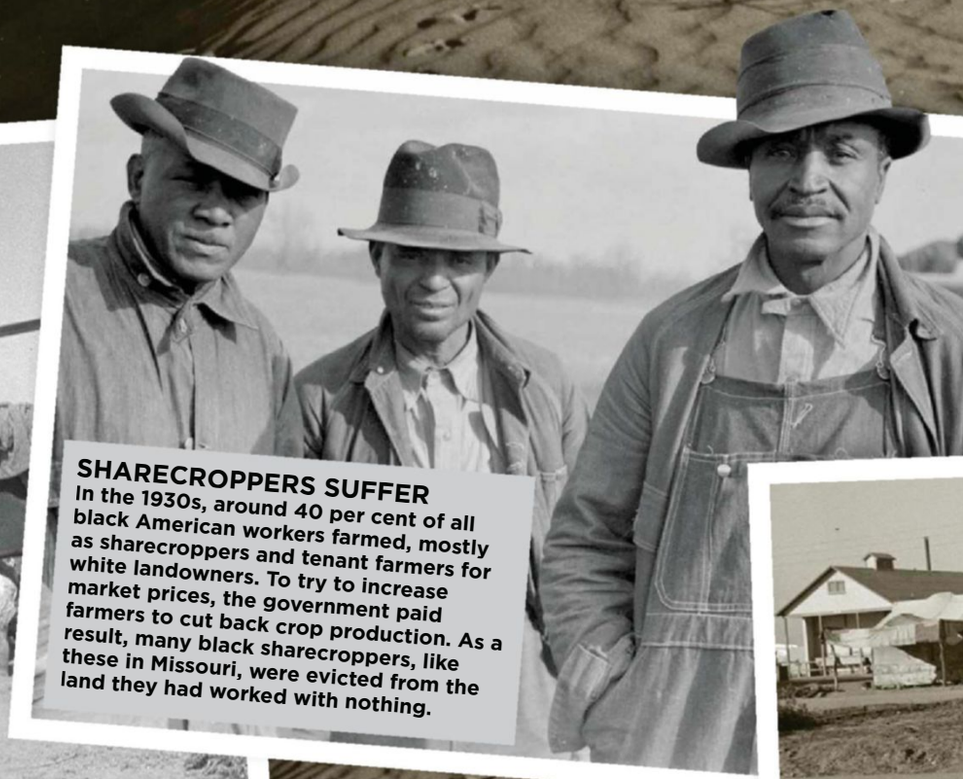
IN PICTURES THE GREAT DEPRESSION

THE DUST SETTLES
Whole farms, such as this one in Kansas, disappeared under vast drifts of soil, carried by the Dust Bowl winds.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS X5



EVERYTHING I OWN
A refugee family from Iowa on a New Mexico highway, about to sell their belongings and trailer to buy food. They have nine children, a sick four-month-old baby, and no money at all. It was not an uncommon story.

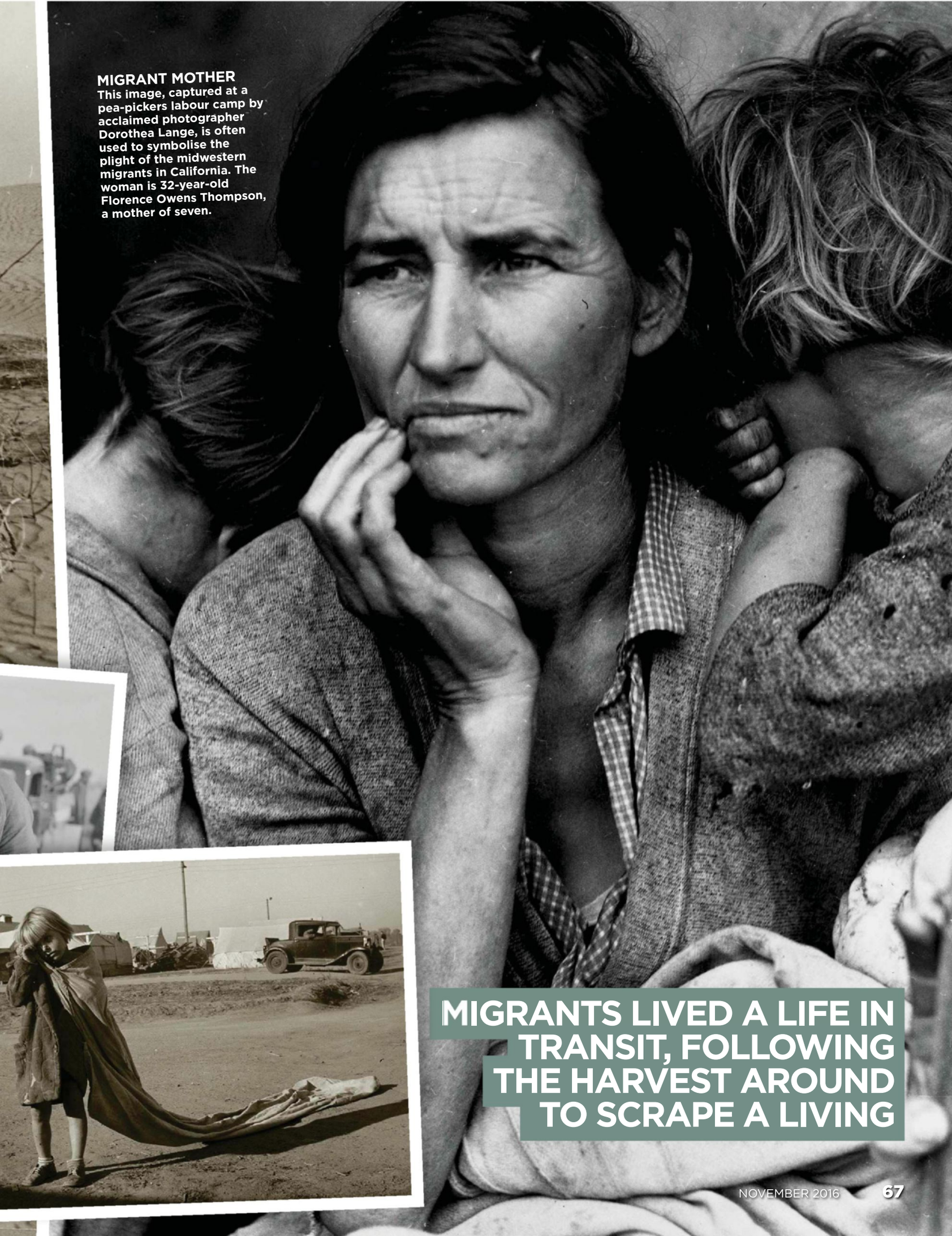


SHARECROPPERS SUFFER
In the 1930s, around 40 per cent of all black American workers farmed, mostly as sharecroppers and tenant farmers for white landowners. To try to increase market prices, the government paid farmers to cut back crop production. As a result, many black sharecroppers, like these in Missouri, were evicted from the land they had worked with nothing.



THE YOUNG COTTON PICKER
Kern County migrant camp, California. Migrants were constantly on the move as they had to follow the harvest – whether potatoes, peas, oranges or cotton – to get work.

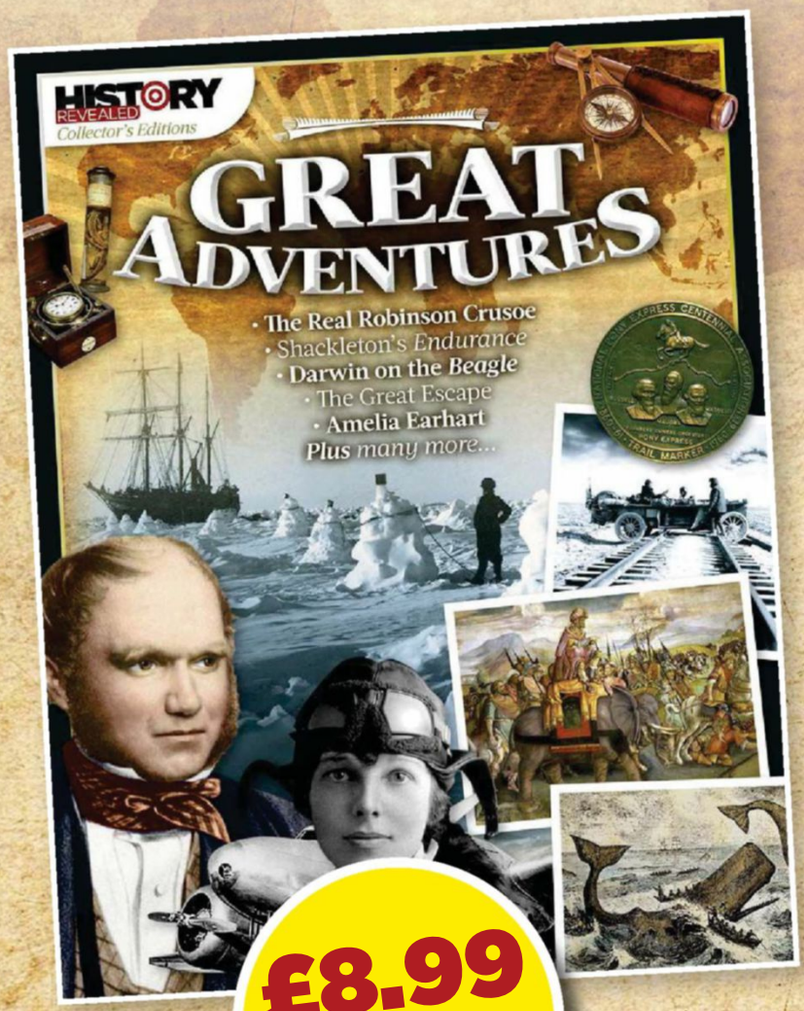




MIGRANT MOTHER
This image, captured at a pea-pickers labour camp by acclaimed photographer Dorothea Lange, is often used to symbolise the plight of the midwestern migrants in California. The woman is 32-year-old Florence Owens Thompson, a mother of seven.

MIGRANTS LIVED A LIFE IN TRANSIT, FOLLOWING THE HARVEST AROUND TO SCRAPE A LIVING

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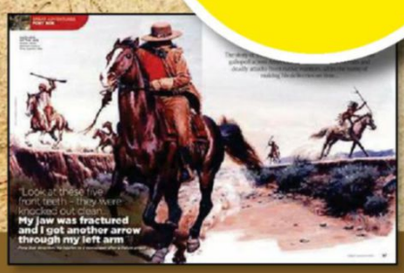
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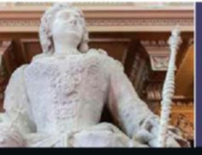


DRAMA QUEEN
With her long list of personal tragedies, Anne's story wouldn't seem amiss on even the most dramatic of soap operas

ANNE
QUEEN OF BROKEN HEARTS

The last of the Stuarts is hardly England's most famous or successful queen, but she endured hardship and despair few could imagine, writes **Jonny Wilkes**

ALAMY X1, BRIDGEMAN IMAGES X1





28 JULY 1683
ANNE DOWN THE AISLE

Despite rumours that she may marry George of Hanover – who would succeed her as George I – Anne is wed to Prince George of Denmark. In the course of their 25-year marriage, they remain committed and faithful to each other. None of Anne's 17 pregnancies with George results in a healthy child.



5 NOVEMBER 1688
WHAT A GLORIOUS DAY

William of Orange lands in England, having been invited by Protestant nobles to invade and replace King James II, Anne's father. She supports the Glorious Revolution and William's rule – shared with his wife Mary, Anne's sister – but when James finds out, he cries out, "God help me! Even my children have forsaken me!"

History has rarely been kind to Queen Anne. Here ruled a woman, it is judged, whose lack of intelligence and poor health made her, at best, dependent on ministers and close friends, or at worst, entirely manipulated by them. Anne lacked the political savvy to govern independently, leaving a tainted reputation where the last of the Stuarts is portrayed as weak, fat, plagued by gout and too fond of drink. Compared to names such as Elizabeth and Victoria, her place among the nation's female monarchs ranks pretty low down.

Yes, she was more observer than mastermind of the momentous episodes of her reign (1702–14), but Anne recognised that she lived in changing times. A revolution had ousted her father a decade earlier, and once queen, she faced a Europe at war and an untested, shifting political landscape at home. And in the midst of such turbulent times, one aspect of Anne's reign can be, if not overlooked, at least relegated to a less important status, even though it may be the most crucial explanation of her state of mind. In her life, Anne had 17 pregnancies, but didn't produce a single healthy child. The longest-living – William, her best hope – died aged 11, following a sickly life. Facing this constant stream of personal tragedies, is it any wonder that Anne let herself be carried by other people and events?

LOVE AND HEARTBREAK

The signs that Anne would face a life pulled in different directions began as a child. Although born, on 6 February 1665, to a Roman Catholic father, James, Duke of York, she and her elder sister Mary were raised Protestants at the behest of her uncle, King Charles II. Her early years also showed evidence of the chronic ill health from which Anne suffered her whole life, as she was sent to France as a toddler to receive medical treatment for an eye condition. Smallpox later prevented her from attending Mary's marriage to their Dutch cousin, William of Orange, in 1677. Losing her sister's companionship – as well as her mother, who died in 1671 – served to strengthen Anne's friendship with a young, pretty girl named Sarah Jennings, who would go on to play a leading role in her reign.

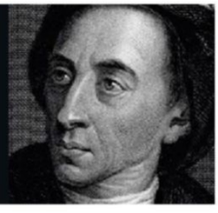
Anne's own political marriage came soon enough, in 1683, to Prince George of Denmark. It turned out to be a loving relationship, with both displaying unusual faithfulness for an arranged marriage. The handsome George, however, didn't impress everyone, as many found him uninteresting, unambitious and under the effects of alcohol too regularly. "I have tried him drunk and I've tried him sober, but there is nothing in him," remarked Anne's father. George himself admitted: "God send me a quiet life somewhere, for I shall not be long able to bear this perpetual motion." While their marriage appeared sincerely caring, Anne and George faced heartbreak with a stillborn daughter in 1684. Sadly, it was to be the first of many deaths.

The next year (on Anne's 20th birthday), her father ascended the throne as James II of England and VII of Scotland, following the death of Charles II. His wasn't a peaceful reign, as his Catholicism angered powerful Protestants and put his Parliament in direct opposition to him. This led a group of Protestant nobles to make an extreme move – they invited William of Orange to invade England and depose James. Anne, a deeply pious Protestant herself, became embroiled in the situation thanks to the influence of Sarah, now one of her ladies of the bedchamber, and her husband John Churchill. Anne was in a vulnerable state – in a matter of days in 1687, she miscarried and two of her children died – and the Churchills convinced her to support the 'Glorious Revolution' of 1688. A regretful Anne later claimed her failed pregnancies were God's punishment for going against her father.

NO PAIN, NO REIGN

Not long after William and Mary seized the throne, Anne gave birth to a son who survived infancy, paving the way for a Protestant succession. Far from laying the foundations of a happy family dynasty, though, Anne and Mary had a bitter falling out. William had grown concerned about John Churchill's loyalty, so dismissed him from his military posts, which, in turn, led to Anne being commanded to end her relationship with her beloved, almost inseparable, Sarah. She refused, and the rift

ALEXANDER POPE, 18TH-CENTURY POET
"Here thou, great Anna! Whom three realms obey, Dost sometimes counsel take – and sometimes tea"



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1701
THAT'S SETTLED

Following the death of Anne's only living child, a weak 11-year-old boy named William, the previous year, a succession crisis forces Parliament to make plans for a Protestant monarch on the throne. The Act of Settlement states that the crown would go to Sophia, Electress of Hanover, the granddaughter of King James I and VI.



23 APRIL 1702
CROWNING GLORY

On St George's Day, the increasingly infirm Anne is carried to the doors of Westminster Abbey in a sedan chair for her coronation. She is wearing crimson velvet, a golden robe and a petticoat of gold, silver and rows of diamonds. More diamonds adorn Anne's hair.

CALL ME MRS MORLEY
SARAH & ANNE

Beautiful, intelligent, witty and strong-willed, Sarah Churchill (née Jennings) could be described as the opposite of the plainer, less intellectually gifted Queen Anne. Yet from their first meeting as children, the pair formed a tight bond, which made them almost inseparable at times. Such was Anne's affection for her that she suggested that they come up with alternative names for each other so that they could be more equal. Sarah, therefore, became 'Mrs Freeman', while the Queen would be referred to as 'Mrs Morley'.

Sarah's influence over Anne grew, making her one of the most powerful people in England – as well as furthering the position of her husband, John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough. For herself, she earned the title Keeper of the Privy Purse, Groom of the Stole and Mistress of the Robes.

Yet she was perhaps too headstrong to get away with it for long. When Anne started to tire of her constant pro-Whig mutterings and the heated disagreements between them, she turned to another woman, Abigail Masham. Sarah's jealousy led her to come to court with a poem, suggesting a lesbian relationship between the Queen and Masham, and in an argument at the steps of St Paul's Cathedral, she told Anne to be quiet – a humiliation for any monarch. By 1710, Anne had had enough. After a fractious final meeting, she stripped Sarah of her titles and dismissed both of the Marlboroughs from her service.



ROYAL BFF
Sarah exerted great power in her friend Anne's court

"William's death proved Anne was destined to be mother of the nation, but not of a thriving, healthy royal family"

never healed, right up until Mary's death in 1694. The last time they saw each other came after another child of Anne's died, only minutes after being born – Mary, instead of comforting her sister, used the time to attack the Churchills. A reconciliation of sorts did take place between William, now ruling alone, and Anne, but he always kept her at a distance when it came to real power.

The best thing she could do for the monarchy was provide a male successor in the sickly William, Duke of Gloucester. That came crashing down in 1700 when he succumbed to his illnesses, just days after celebrating his 11th birthday with a banquet and fireworks display. As the British Crown was without a Protestant heir (and with plenty of Catholic claimants in the wings), Parliament passed the Act of Settlement, naming the House of Hanover as successors. And with the chances of another child all but diminished, Anne had to accept it.

A probable reason for the miscarriages and stillborn births was her deteriorating health, worsened by a sedentary lifestyle and excessive drinking. It's not surprising if this created a vicious downward spiral – so the more children she lost, the more she sank into despair; the more despairing she got, the worse her physical condition; the worse her condition became, the more children she lost. William's death proved once and for all that Anne was destined to be mother of the nation, but not of a thriving, healthy royal family.

By the time of the King's death and her ascension in 1702, her gout often prevented her from walking. On her coronation, the 37-year-old Anne had to be carried to Westminster Abbey in an open sedan chair, with a low back so that the six yards of train could drag behind. Yet, despite the frailty and red face, she demonstrated a quiet reserve and managed to woo the crowd, playing on some of her people's dislike of her predecessor for being a foreigner. "As I know myself to be entirely English, I can very sincerely assure you there is not anything you can expect or desire of me, which I shall not be ready to do for the happiness and prosperity of England."

VESTED INTERESTS

Anne's 12-year reign has become defined by the War of Spanish Succession, when England established itself on the world stage – the 1707 Acts of Union, which united England and Scotland into a single kingdom of Great Britain; and a major development in domestic politics, regarding the two-party system of the Whigs and Tories. She relied on three prominent men to help govern – the restored John Churchill (Duke of Marlborough), Lord Treasurer Sidney Godolphin and Northern Secretary Robert Harley – as well as the counsel of Sarah. It was Sarah's husband, Marlborough,

ALAMY X4



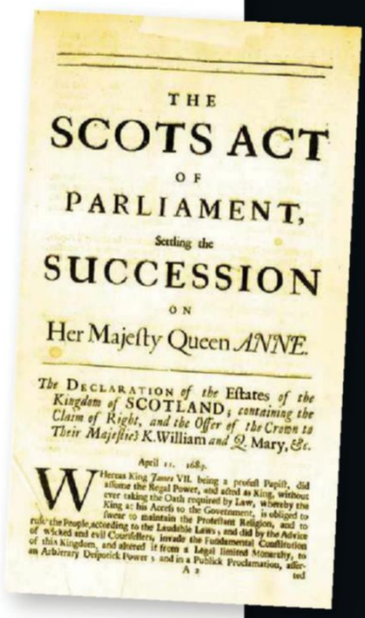


13 AUGUST 1704
BRILLIANCE AT BLENHEIM

The first Duke of Marlborough – the husband of Anne's closest friend Sarah – routs a Franco-Bavarian force during the War of Spanish Succession. Anne learns of the victory at the Battle of Blenheim from a hastily scrawled note by Marlborough on the back of a bar tab, which reads: "I have not time to say more, but I beg you will give my duty to the Queen and let her know that her army has had a glorious victory."

1 MAY 1707
MAKE BRITAIN GREAT

Anne becomes the first monarch of Great Britain when the Acts of Union come into effect, bringing England and Scotland together. She had long been a keen supporter of the union, and attended a service of thanksgiving to mark the historic moment. One observer commented: "Nobody on this occasion appeared more sincerely devout and thankful than the Queen herself."


THE
SCOTS ACT
OF
PARLIAMENT,
Settling the
SUCCESSION
ON
Her Majesty Queen ANNE.

The DECLARATION of the Estates of the Kingdom of SCOTLAND; containing the Claim of Right, and the Offer of the Crown to Their Majesties K. William and Q. Mary, &c.

April 11. 1689.

WHereas King James VII. being a profest Papist, did assume the Regal Power, and acted as King, without ever taking the Oath required by Law, whereby the King is to have Access to the Government, is obliged to maintain the Protestant Religion, and to rule the People according to the Lawful Laws; and did by the Advice of wicked and evil Counsellors, invade the Fundamental Constitution of this Kingdom, and altered it from a Legal limited Monarchy, to an Arbitrary Despotick Power; and in a Publick Proclamation, asserted

A 2

1 AUGUST 1714
END OF THE STUARTS

Having suffered a stroke on the anniversary of her son's death, Anne never fully recovers and dies peacefully at Kensington Palace. One of the last acts of her reign is to appoint Charles Talbot, Duke of Shrewsbury, as Lord Treasurer – he makes sure that the succession goes smoothly, placing George I on the throne.



who Anne put in command of her armies for the war, which saw several European countries with vested interests fight over the disputed throne of Spain. A brilliant soldier, Marlborough achieved a string of victories, most notably at the Battle of Blenheim in 1704, followed by Ramillies two years later, Oudenarde in 1708, and Malplaquet the next year. The story goes that he sent word of Blenheim with a note, addressed to his wife, scribbled on the back of a bill from a tavern. A grateful queen made sure Marlborough was suitably rewarded with a plot of Oxfordshire land and a splendid palatial house, where the dukes of Marlborough reside to this day. The Marlboroughs were at the height of their power, but it wasn't to last.

The war went well for England, so it enjoyed a strong position for the 1713 Treaty of Utrecht, ensuring that France accepted the Hanoverian succession and England kept hold of Gibraltar. But the conflict caused years of division among the competing political parties. Anne had hoped to govern with ministries mixed with both Tories and Whigs, free from party loyalty, yet her personal leaning always meant that the pro-monarchy, pro-Anglican supremacy Tories dominated. In a world of parliamentary supremacy over the monarchy, Anne got involved, attending cabinet meetings and imposing her views. This was no small feat in a world made up of men, let alone when you took into account her countless physical restraints.

Still, the party system was growing, and both sides vied for power and for the Queen's ear. Marlborough's victories temporarily handed the Whigs the advantage – theirs had been the most vociferous support for a land war, while the Tories wanted the fighting done at sea – and Marlborough and Godolphin themselves turned towards the Whigs, to Harley's chagrin. As the war dragged on, however, the Whigs' inability to sue successfully for peace meant that the Tories resurged. Such partisan squabbling left its scars on Anne, and her last years would be miserable.

> **"Sleep was never more welcome to a weary traveller than death was to her"**

LITTLE COMFORT

Not only did Anne struggle with being increasingly lame and obese, but she was left devastated by the death of her beloved George, aged 55, in 1708. At the time when she needed loved ones the most, she couldn't rely on them. Her relationship with Sarah had soured over politics, as she grew frustrated by her friend's pro-Whig stance and insistence that the Queen should appoint men against her wishes. Things only intensified with George's death, and they parted company. Anne found a new favourite in Harley's cousin Abigail Masham, signalling a shift in who held influence over the Queen. Unsurprisingly, the dismissals of Marlborough and Godolphin followed. All Anne knew had been shaken or removed, and there was little left on this Earth to comfort her.

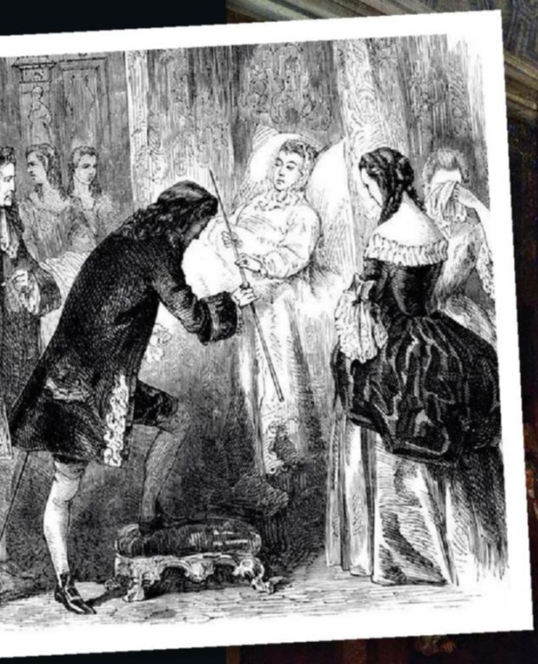
At 7.30am on 1 August 1714, Anne passed away, worn out physically and mentally. One of her doctors wrote: "Sleep was never more welcome to a weary traveller than death was to her." At the time of her death, Anne had grown so vast that she had to be placed in a square-shaped coffin, before being carried (once again) to Westminster Abbey and buried next to her faithful husband. The Stuart line ended, and George I became the first Hanoverian king.

The reign of Anne, it could be argued, fulfilled the promise that she made on her coronation. While a nation's happiness is a subjective matter, England certainly became more prosperous, with gains made in the war, the unification with Scotland and a flourishing in the arts, architecture and culture. Today, we still talk of Queen Anne furniture. Her unfair assessment as weak-willed and ignorant stems from the pen of the embittered Sarah. In her memoirs, she commented: "She certainly meant well and was not a fool, but nobody can maintain that she was wise, nor entertaining in conversations."

Anne lived at a time when monarchy gave way to parliamentary authority, but she wielded power when she could, appointed who she thought to be the right people, like any monarch before or after her, and provided the first female royal voice in a century, since Elizabeth, and the last for another century, when Victoria would be crowned. And she did it all facing debilitating illnesses and enduring more heartbreak than most could bear.

WHAT DO YOU THINK?
Was Queen Anne's reign a successful one?
Email: editor@historyrevealed.com

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A WOMAN'S PLACE
Anne's reign was rife with political disagreement, and despite parliametary supremacy over the monarchy, Anne regularly attended cabinet meetings and resided over the House of Lords



ANNE'S ACHIEVEMENT

THE ACTS OF UNION

Since the death of Elizabeth I in 1603, England and Scotland had been ruled by the same monarch, beginning with James I (of England) and VI (of Scotland). Yet it took over a century and several attempts before the two countries were united into a single kingdom. So what was different in the first years of the 18th century?

Firstly, Anne proved an ardent advocate of union, announcing in her inaugural speech to Parliament that is was "very necessary". That need became greater when the Scottish passed a law in 1704, allowing them to ignore the Act of Settlement and name their own successor on the event of Anne's death. The English retort was the Alien Act, a draconian measure that threatened Scots living south of the border. Both sides had reason to stop the petty back-and-forth of increasingly extreme laws. In Scotland, they were still reeling from the 'Darien scheme', a disastrous attempt to establish a colony in modern-day Panama to connect the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. They needed the economic security England could provide. The English, meanwhile, wanted to make the border safe from potential attacks from the French (in case any nostalgic Scots looked to reignite the 'Auld Alliance') and put an end to the succession crisis.

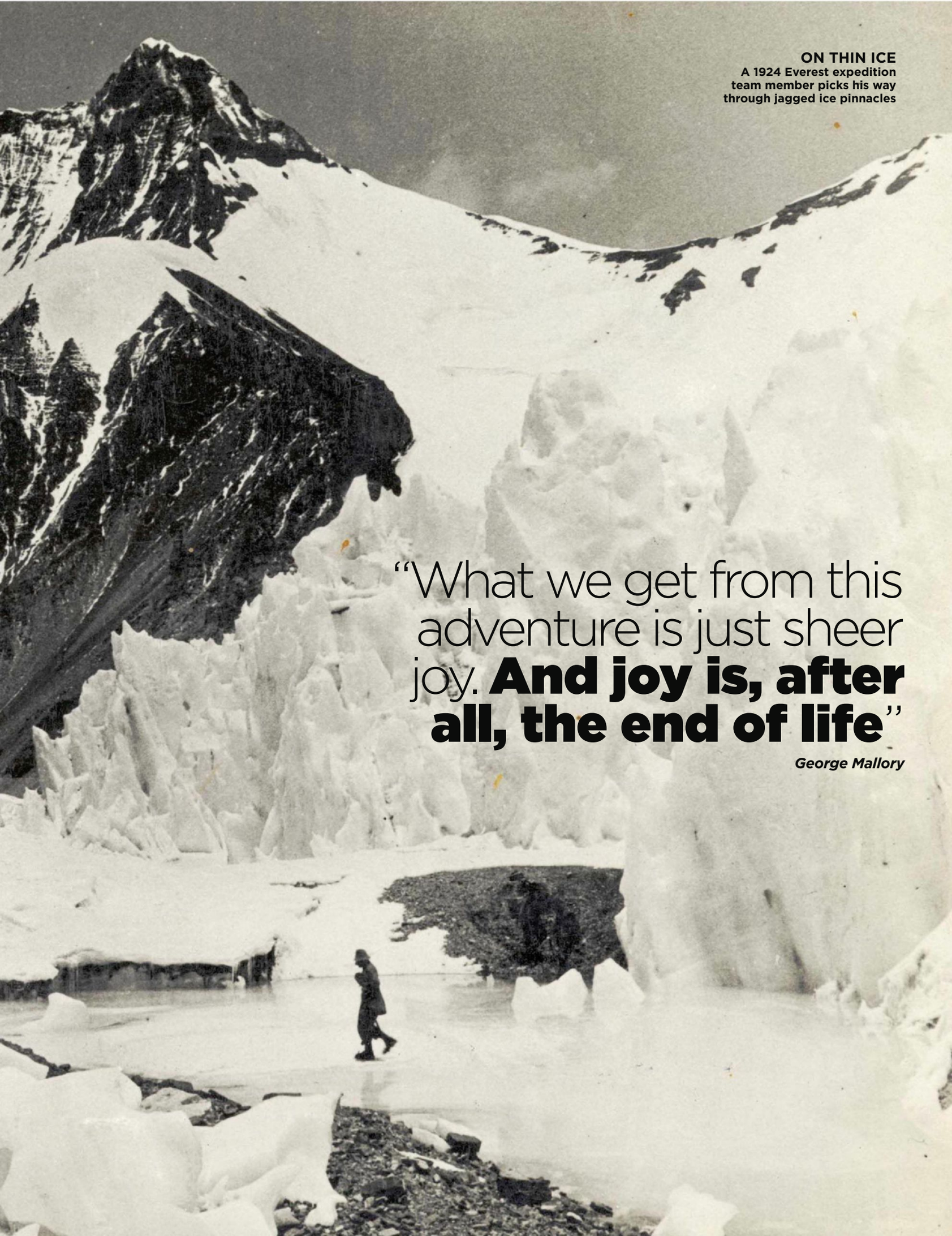
It took just three months in 1706 for the commissioners, appointed by Anne, to agree on a treaty, leading to the passage of the historic law by mid-1707. Not everyone was happy with Scotland coming under the yolk of England, however, as it meant there would only be one Parliament – in Westminster. The argument over Scottish independence still rages on today.



MYSTERY ON EVEREST: MALLORY AND IRVINE'S CLIMB TO THE TOP

Pat Kinsella explores a high-altitude enigma, which might one day see the history of Earth's highest mountain rewritten

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ON THIN ICE
A 1924 Everest expedition team member picks his way through jagged ice pinnacles

"What we get from this adventure is just sheer joy. **And joy is, after all, the end of life**"

George Mallory

Around 1pm on 8 June 1924, George Mallory, one of the era's leading climbers, and his young companion Andrew Irvine, were spotted as tiny black specks clinging to Everest's towering Northeast Ridge, just a few hundred metres from the summit. And then the clouds closed in. Irvine has never been seen since, while Mallory's frozen corpse was finally found in 1999.

Their unfinished story is mountaineering's greatest mystery. That they died on the mountain over 90 years ago isn't in doubt, but what exactly happened up there, on the roof of the world, has been argued about endlessly by alpinists and armchair observers for decades.

Did they reach the top of Everest – 29 years earlier than Edmund Hillary and Sherpa Tenzing Norgay's accepted first ascent of the planet's highest peak – before tragedy struck?

When Mallory's perfectly preserved body was discovered, the photo of his wife that he had sworn to leave on the summit was the only thing missing. That and a Kodak camera carried by the climbers, which remains lost – presumably buried in the ice with the as-yet-undiscovered remains of Irvine. That camera is the Holy Grail of the adventure world.

EARLY EXPEDITIONS

By 1924, George Mallory, a highly accomplished climber, had already taken part in two expeditions to Everest. He first visited the Himalayas with the 1921 British reconnaissance expedition, organised by the Mount Everest Committee and led by Charles Howard-Bury.

This exploratory mission mapped the region around the mountain in detail for the first time. The team had two experienced mountaineers within their ranks, Alexander Kellas and Harold Raeburn, but Kellas died of a heart attack during the long trek in, and Raeburn fell ill and was forced to retire, making Mallory the expedition's de facto lead climber. In this capacity, he explored potential approach routes to the summit climb with a team of Sherpas. He was probably the first European to see the Western Cwm at the foot of the Lhotse Face, and his group established a path across the Rongbuk Glacier to the base of the North Face.

With his former schoolmate Guy Bullock and army surveyor Oliver Wheeler, Mallory then explored East Rongbuk Valley, traversing Lhakpa La pass. The trio became the first people to reach Everest's North Col, and therefore the first to climb on the mountain proper. They ascended to 7,005 metres, and Mallory picked out a "makeable" route to the summit via the ominous obstacle of what became known as the Second Step. It was late September, however, and in worsening weather conditions, a summit attempt was impossible.

Mallory was soon back with the 1922 British Mount Everest expedition, the first dedicated attempt to scale the highest peak, led by General

THE MAIN PLAYERS



GEORGE MALLORY

A schoolteacher in the midst of mainly military and medical men, expert mountaineer Mallory was the only person to go on all three British Mount Everest expeditions in the 1920s.



ANDREW 'SANDY' IRVINE

Fit and strong, Irvine was an elite rower and a gifted engineer but, aged 22, he was the youngest and least experienced member of the 1924 expedition. This made him a surprise choice as Mallory's partner.

NOEL ODELL

Highly experienced, Odell was a more logical partner, but instead he provided support for Mallory and Irvine's last chance charge (and thus lived until 1987).

EDWARD NORTON

Expedition leader (after General Charles Bruce retired with malaria), who set a world altitude record of 8,570 metres on the Grand Couloir route.

HOWARD SOMERVELL

Surgeon and mountaineer Somervell survived coughing up a frostbitten piece of his own throat during the summit push.

GEOFFREY BRUCE

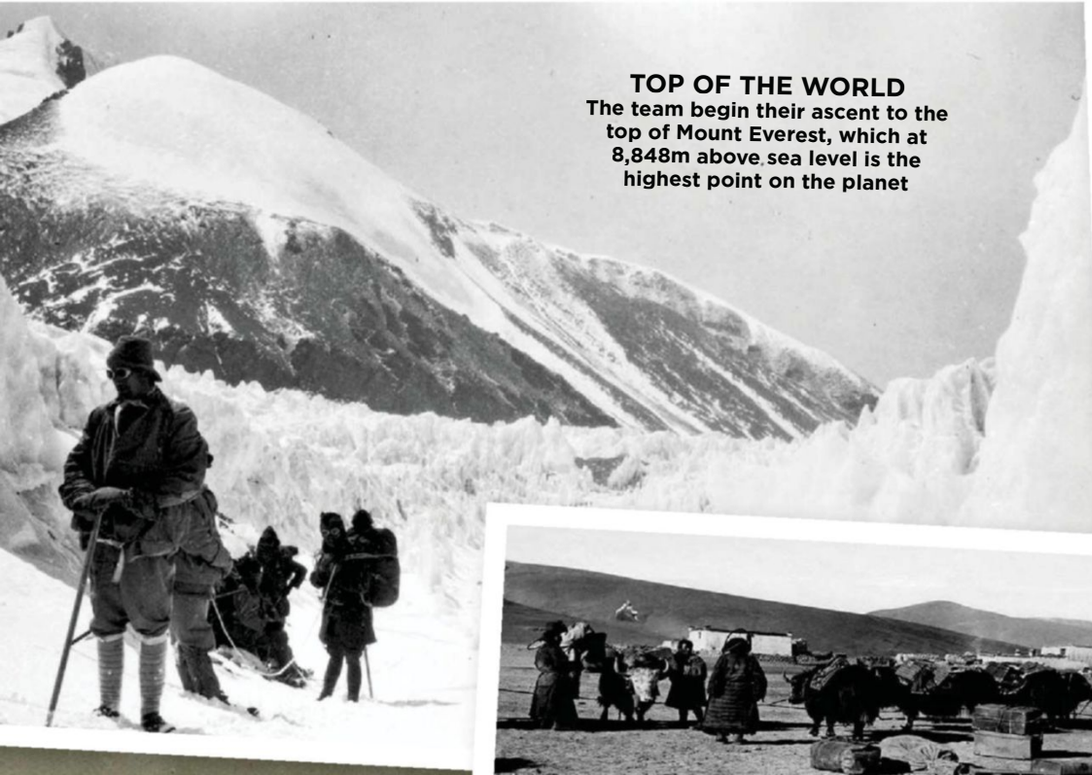
Cousin of Charles, he had never climbed a mountain before he set a new altitude record of 8,300 metres on Everest in 1922.



THE 1924 EVEREST TEAM
BACK ROW L-R: **Irvine, Mallory, Norton, Odell & Macdonald** FRONT ROW L-R: **Shebbeare, Bruce, Somervell & Beetham**



© J.B. NOEL/ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY X3, ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY X1, GETTY X2, REX/SHUTTERSTOCK X1, TOPFOTO X1



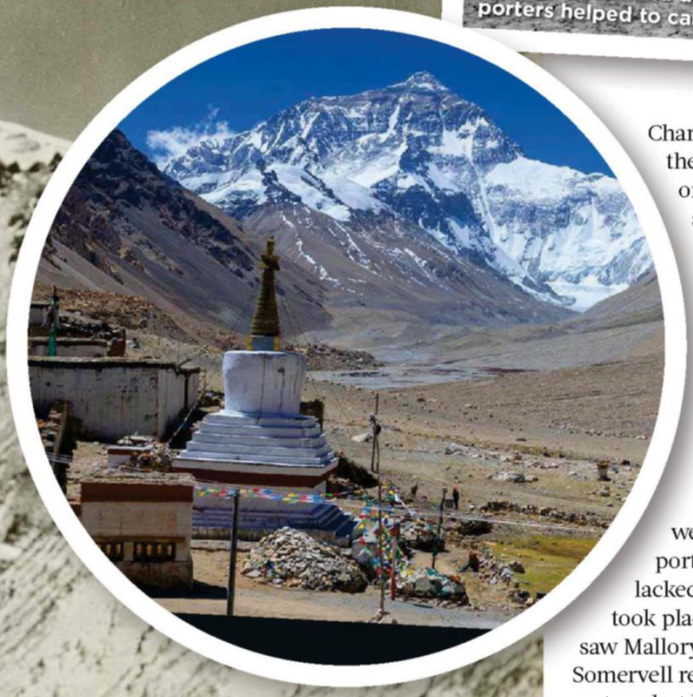
TOP OF THE WORLD
The team begin their ascent to the top of Mount Everest, which at 8,848m above sea level is the highest point on the planet

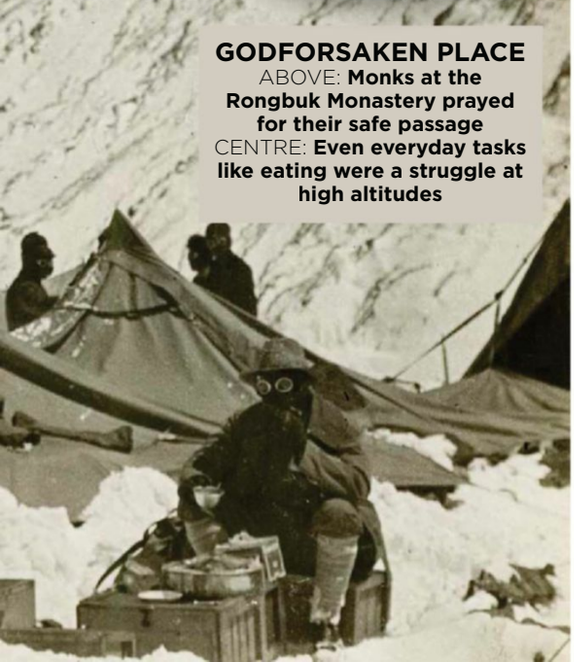


SLIPPERY SLOPE
Climbing the North Col, a sharp-edged pass carved by glaciers

PACK YAKS
Donkeys, yaks and dozens of porters helped to carry the kit

1 SHILLING
The daily rate of pay for Sherpa porters during the 1924 expedition





GODFORSAKEN PLACE
ABOVE: **Monks at the Rongbuk Monastery prayed for their safe passage**
CENTRE: **Even everyday tasks like eating were a struggle at high altitudes**

Charles Bruce. The route they would take was the one Mallory had scouted a year earlier.

It was also the first time that bottled oxygen was employed in climbing. Its use was controversial from the beginning – some climbers considered it improper, and others (including, initially, Mallory) were sceptical of its benefits, especially because the bottles were heavy and unreliable.

Three attempts at summiting were made in 1922, all making use of porters who were under-equipped and lacked warm clothing. The first, which took place on 19–21 May without oxygen, saw Mallory, Edward Norton and Howard Somervell reach a new altitude record of 8,225 metres, but bad weather and exhaustion forced them to turn around.

A second attempt was then made using oxygen by George Finch, Geoffrey Bruce and a Gurkha officer called Tejbir, who subsequently turned back. Ascending to the North Col, they made fast progress on the North and Northeast ridges, despite facing severe wind, proving that the oxygen worked. Conditions worsened, however, and Finch and Bruce changed their approach to attempt what's now known as Norton Couloir. After reaching 8,326 metres (another new record), Bruce's oxygen system became faulty, and the climb was aborted.

THIRD TIME UNLUCKY

An ill-advised third attempt saw seven porters killed during an avalanche on the North Col, which led to Mallory being accused of poor judgment. The climb was abandoned and the team beat a retreat to Darjeeling.

The next expedition was mounted in 1924, with General Bruce again in charge. Somervell, Norton and Geoffrey Bruce were in the team, but Finch had fallen foul of the snobby Mount Everest Committee – mostly for being Australian born. Mallory, unimpressed by the treatment of Finch, had to be talked into going by the British Royal Family. Other climbers included Noel Odell, Bentley Beetham, John de Vars Hazard and an affable 22-year-old called Andrew Irvine, better known as Sandy.

The ensemble of English alpinists and local porters departed Darjeeling in March, reached the high border towns of Tibet in early April, and a few weeks later arrived at Rongbuk Monastery, close to their planned base camp. En route, General Bruce succumbed to malaria and leadership passed to Norton.

Under his command, Base Camp, Camp II and Camp III (Advanced Base Camp, 6,400 metres) were established between the entrance of the East Rongbuk Glacier and a spot about 1 kilometre below the North Col. After a delay caused by a snowstorm, Norton, Mallory, Somervell and Odell arrived at Advanced Base Camp on 19 May.

On 20 May, the climbers began fixing ropes on the approach slopes to the North Col, establishing Camp IV at 7,000 metres. The weather closed in again, however, stranding Hazard at Camp IV with 12 porters. He managed to descend, but four porters remained behind and were subsequently rescued by Mallory, Norton and Somervell, after which the entire party retreated to Base Camp. The strength

GEOGRAPHY

The North Col approach to Everest's summit pioneered by Mallory, Bullock and Wheeler in 1921 remains the main route from the Tibet side (although the Southeast Ridge route from Nepal is now much more popular). The crux of the North Ridge route is the infamous 'Second Step', a section of rock about 50 metres high, with the last five metres being virtually vertical. At sea level, most experienced climbers could clamber up it, but at 8,610 metres it becomes a huge hurdle. Whether Mallory could have accomplished such a feat in 1924 gear remains hotly debated.



1 MARCH 1924
Darjeeling, India
Members of the 1924 British Mount Everest expedition assemble, engage around 150 porters, and begin the long walk in, through Sikkim towards Tibet. Travelling in two groups, they retrace the footsteps of earlier expeditions, traipsing through snowy passes east of Kanchenjunga, then tracing the River Arun valley to Rongbuk valley, which leads to the North Face of Everest.

2 APRIL
Tibet
After passing though Yatung and Phari Dzong, the group splits briefly, with the main party continuing along the established route to Khampa Dzong, while expedition leader General Charles Bruce and a smaller team seek out an alternative, easier route. They regroup, travel through Shelkar Dzong, and finally arrive at the Rongbuk Monastery, close to their intended base camp, on 28 April.

3 EARLY MAY
Establishing base camps
After a delay caused by snows, Camp I (Base Camp), Camp II and Camp III (Advanced Base Camp) were erected at 5,400 metres, 6,000 metres and 6,400 metres. On 15 May, a lama at the Rongbuk Monastery performs the *puja* ceremony, asking the mountain deity for the blessing and safe passage of the mountaineers.

4 LATE MAY
Camp IV
On 20 May, the team begin fixing ropes on the approach slopes to the North Col. Camp IV is established on 21 May at 7,000 metres. During a severe snowstorm, John de Vars Hazard and 12 porters become stranded in Camp IV. Hazard descends with eight porters, and the rest are rescued by Norton, Mallory and Somervell. The whole expedition retreats back to Base Camp to prepare for the summit attempt.

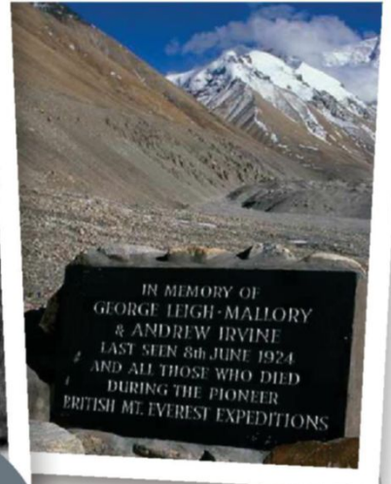
5 1–2 JUNE
First summit attempt (without oxygen)
Supported by nine porters, Mallory and Geoffrey Bruce begin climbing the North Col. Blasted by winds whipping across the North Face, four porters dump their gear and turn around. The rest establish Camp V at 7,700 metres, but three more porters refuse to continue the following day, and the attempt is aborted.

6 2–4 JUNE
Second summit attempt (without oxygen)
Norton and Somervell climb past the descending team of Mallory and Bruce, and spend the night at Camp V. The next day, supplied with equipment by porters, they erect Camp VI at 8,170 metres. At 6.40am on 4 June, they begin their summit attempt. Somervell becomes ill after traversing the North Face, but Norton continues solo, ascending the couloir that now bears his name and setting a new altitude record of 8,570 metres before turning around just 280 metres below the summit.

7 5–8 JUNE
Third summit attempt (with oxygen)
Having raced back to Camp III to get oxygen, and hastily formulated a surprising new plan to climb with Irvine, Mallory reaches Camp IV on 5 June, with his young partner and five porters. They reach Camp V the next day, and Camp VI on 7 June, from where the remaining porters are sent down with a message for Odell, who is waiting in Camp V. At 12.50pm on 8 June, Odell observes Mallory and Irvine climbing what he believes is the Second Step. The two men are never seen alive again.

8,848m
MOUNT EVEREST
Highest point on Earth







150
The number of porters typically taken on a British Mount Everest expedition in the 1920s

NO TRACE
ABOVE LEFT: **Mallory (left) and Irvine in their last known photo** ABOVE: **A memorial at Rongbuk Base Camp** ABOVE RIGHT: **Mallory's recovered possessions**

and climbing power of many porters had begun to be properly appreciated in 1922, and now their role was more formally recognised, with 15 of the hardiest being designated 'Tigers'.

TREBLE TOP

Three staggered summit pushes were planned. Mallory and Bruce had the first crack, followed by Norton and Somervell, with Irvine and Odell providing support from Camp IV and Hazard hanging tough at Camp III. If the first two attempts, which would both take place without the use of oxygen, were unsuccessful, then the support crew would get their chance, using gas.

Accompanied by nine Tiger porters, Mallory and Bruce left Camp IV on 1 June and were immediately strafed by a vicious ice-laced wind whipping across the North Face. Four porters bailed before Camp V was established at 7,700 metres, jettisoning their loads in the process. The camp was erected, but the next day three more porters refused to keep climbing, and the summit push was aborted.

Meanwhile, Norton, Somervell and six Tigers had begun ascending on 2 June, and were startled to meet Mallory and Bruce heading in the other direction not far above Camp IV. Two of their own Tigers turned tail too, but the rest continued to Camp V. The next day, more porters brought up the materials to erect Camp VI, which was successfully achieved before all porters were sent back to Camp IV.

Norton and Somervell spent an uncomfortable night at 8,170 metres, well within the infamous Death Zone. When dawn finally broke on 4 June, the two Englishmen began preparing for their final summit push, melting snow for water. One bottle was spilled, which delayed their departure by an hour, but they set off at 6.40am in perfect conditions.

After scaling 200 metres of the North Ridge, they traversed the North Face diagonally. By midday, Somervell, who was suffering from a wracking cough, was unable to continue. Norton carried on solo, clambering tenaciously through the Great Couloir, a gully that leads to the eastern foot of the summit pyramid, now known as Norton Couloir after his heroic effort. Eventually, at 8,570 metres, he was forced to concede defeat as the terrain became too technical to tackle in his exhausted state. He was 280 metres shy of the summit, but had set a new altitude record that remained unbroken for 28 years – at least, not by anyone who survived.

Norton rejoined Somervell and the two men slowly began downclimbing. During his descent, Somervell felt his throat closing. Thinking he was about to die, he sat down to await his fate. Later, he wrote: "Finally, I pressed my chest with both hands, gave one last almighty push – and the obstruction came up. What a relief! Coughing up a little blood, I once more breathed really freely – more freely than I had done for some days. Though the pain was intense, I was a new man."

The blockage was part of the lining of Somervell's throat, which had become badly frostbitten, detached and was choking him to death. It was dark by the time they reached Camp IV, but Mallory was waiting with bottles of oxygen and a new plan.

TOP SHOT

Mallory proposed making a final attempt with Irvine, who possessed good technical skills with oxygen bottles and was as "strong as an ox" to boot. Norton acquiesced, despite Irvine's inexperience at such extreme altitude. Accompanied by five porters, Mallory and Irvine dashed up through the camps. They reached Camp VI on 7 June, sending the porters down to meet Odell, who had climbed to Camp V to provide support. The porters carried a message advising Odell to look out for them "either crossing the rock band under the pyramid or going up skyline at [8am]" on 8 June.

Odell began scanning the mountainside the following morning, but the ridge was obscured by mist. At 12.50pm, the ethereal curtain parted and he spied two dark dots just below the Northeast Ridge. He watched as they quickly climbed what he thought was the Second Step to the ridge, and then the mist returned. Concerned that they were well behind schedule, Odell ascended to Camp VI, which he discovered in disarray. As snow began to fall, he went outside and began calling for the men, hoping to guide them towards the camp.

Forced inside by the snowstorm, Odell stayed until conditions cleared at 4pm, and then vacated the high camp, which would only accommodate two men, descending to Camp IV. He returned the next day with two porters and stayed overnight before continuing alone to Camp VI, where nothing had changed. Venturing further, he still found no sign of his missing comrades. Arranging two sleeping bags into a 'T' shape, which signalled to those below that 'No Trace' had been found, he descended to Camp IV. The surviving climbers left the still-unconquered mountain on 11 June, with an enigma buried high on its frozen flanks.

WHAT HAPPENED NEXT?

In 1979, Chinese climber Wang Hongbao told a fellow mountaineer that he'd seen the body of an Englishman during an earlier (1975) expedition. Wang was killed in an avalanche the day after revealing this information, and the corpse – thought to be Irvine's – has never been located. Mallory's body, frozen in a position of self-arrest, was discovered in 1999 during an expedition dedicated to looking for the missing men. Goraks, the black ravens that haunt the Himalayas, had hollowed out the body, but the corpse was intact enough to tell a few intriguing tales. Mallory's right elbow and leg were broken, and he had a severe head injury, the likely cause of death. His rib cage was compressed by a rope, which suggests he was attached to Irvine when both men fell. His snow goggles were in his pocket, so presumably he was descending in the dark, and missing from Mallory's body was the photo of his wife, Ruth, that he'd promised to leave at the summit.

GET HOOKED

READ

In the Footsteps of Mallory and Irvine by Mark Mackenzie is a riveting account of the original expedition, the discovery of Mallory's body by Conrad Anker, and his subsequent attempt to re-create the 1924 climb.

ILLUSTRATION: SUE GENT, ALAMY X2, GETTY X1

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Q&A

YOU ASK, WE ANSWER

IN A NUTSHELL p83 • **HOW DID THEY DO THAT?** p84 • **WHY DO WE SAY...** p86 • **WHAT IS IT?** p87

OUR EXPERTS

EMILY BRAND

Social historian, genealogist and author of *Mr Darcy's Guide to Courtship* (2013)

GREG JENNER

Consultant for BBC's *Horrible Histories series* and author of *A Million Years in a Day* (2015)

JULIAN HUMPHRYS

Development Officer for The Battlefields Trust and author

SANDRA LAWRENCE

Writer and columnist, with a specialist interest in British heritage subjects

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MILES RUSSELL

Author and senior lecturer in prehistoric and Roman archaeology at Bournemouth University

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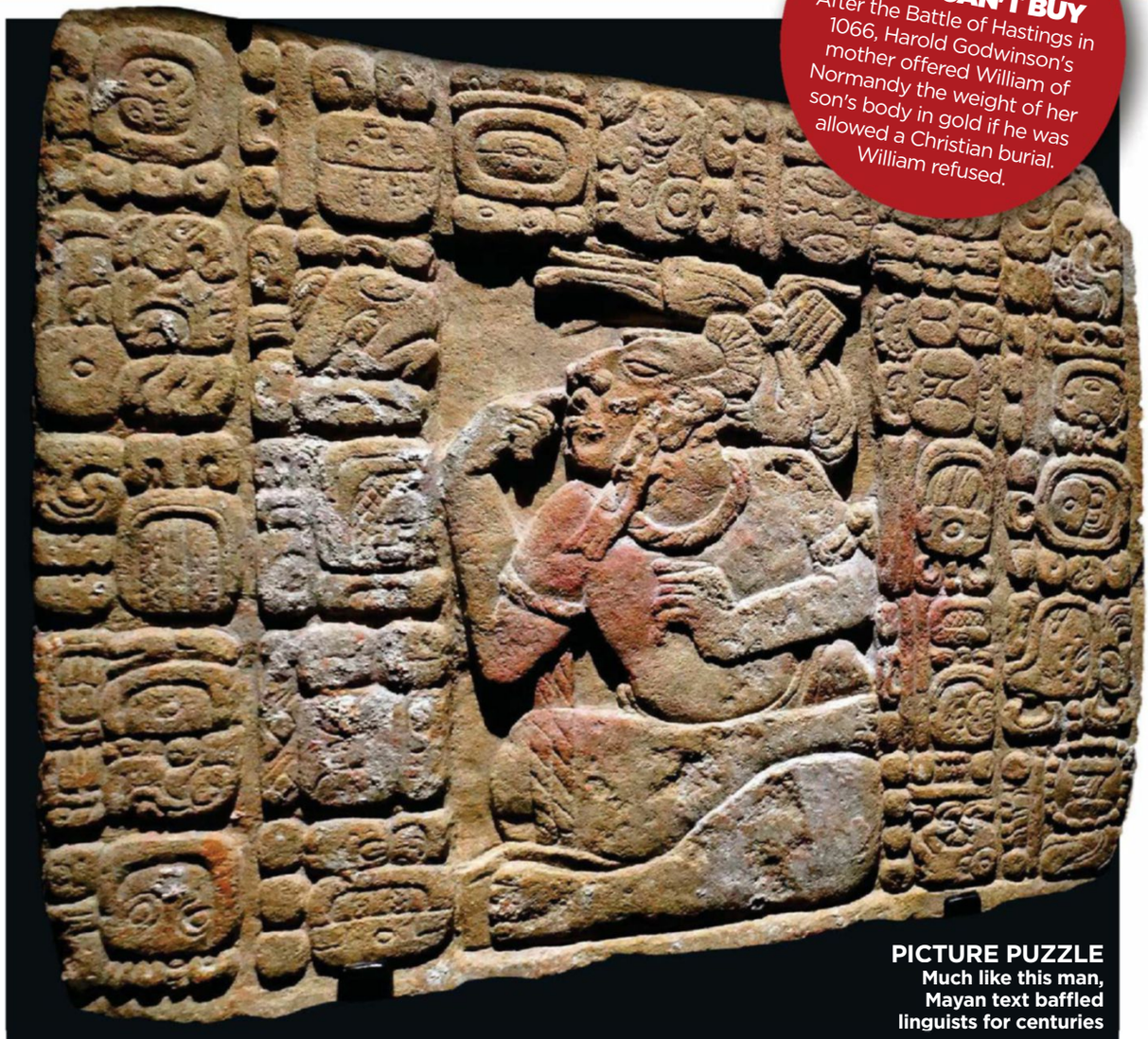
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DID YOU KNOW?

MONEY CAN'T BUY

After the Battle of Hastings in 1066, Harold Godwinson's mother offered William of Normandy the weight of her son's body in gold if he was allowed a Christian burial. William refused.



PICTURE PUZZLE
Much like this man, Mayan text baffled linguists for centuries

WHEN WAS MAYAN WRITING DECIPHERED?

The glyphs found on Mayan monuments were recognised as writing as early as the 17th century, but decipherment did not really begin until the 1930s when American linguist Benjamin Whorf suggested it was composed of symbols, each one representing syllables. Russian Yuri Knorozov reached a similar conclusion. By the 1960s, important things like numbers and names of rulers could be distinguished, and in 1986 a conference of interested parties pooled their collective works and ideas together to finally crack the code – though a few isolated symbols still defy translation. In 2015, it is thought that about 90 per cent of Mayan texts and inscriptions can now be read accurately. **RM**

GETTY

183 The number of Axis divisions that invaded Russia in 1941



WINNER TAKES ALL? Ancient athletes won little more than bragging rights

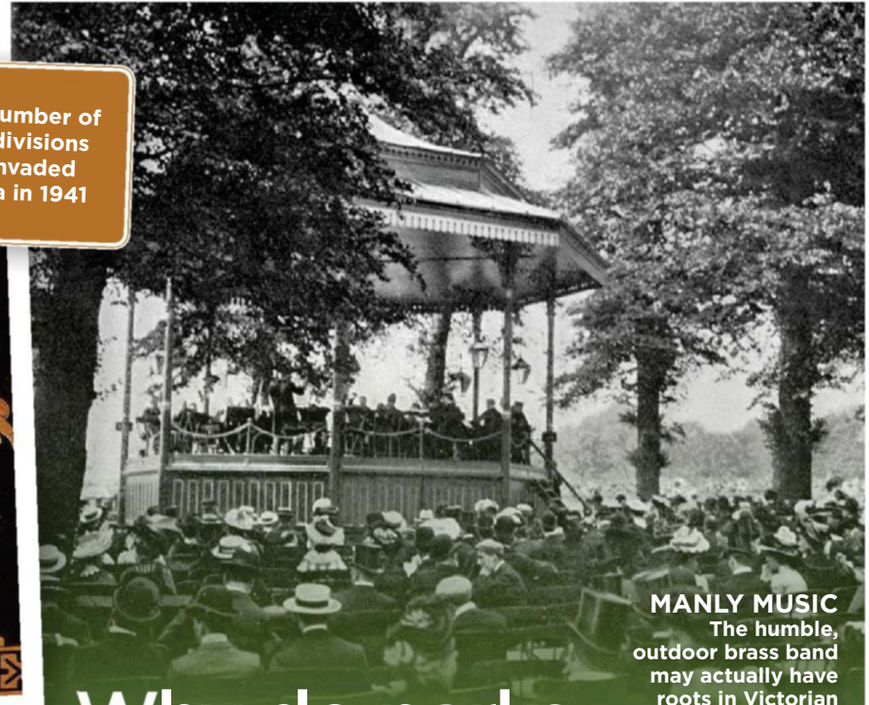
WHAT DID SUCCESSFUL ATHLETES IN THE ANCIENT OLYMPICS WIN?

Whereas the successful athletes of today's Olympics win medals of gold, silver or bronze, and if they're lucky a lucrative sponsorship deal, the exclusively male competitors in the Ancient Greek Olympics won only an olive tree wreath for themselves and glory for their city or place of origin. Unlike today, when the ideals of 'taking part' and personal bests are celebrated, winning was all that mattered in the ancient world, there being no prize for coming second or third. **MR**

DID YOU KNOW?

HOW TAXING!

The earliest evidence for a property tax is from 406 BC, when the Roman Republic realised it could not adequately feed, supply nor equip its soldiers, then engaged in a costly foreign war.



MANLY MUSIC The humble, outdoor brass band may actually have roots in Victorian military mania

Why do parks have bandstands?

The idea of open-air music in a park came from the pleasure gardens of the 18th century, but really became popular when the Victorians, who were great believers in the benefits of fresh air, laid out large parks for people to stroll around in and 'take the air'. There was a fashion for things manly and military after the success of the Prussian (German) Army in the 1860s and 1870s, and military bands were soon in demand to perform in the new public parks. Civilian brass bands, which were growing in popularity in industrial areas, especially in mining towns, often wore a military-style uniform, as did the other main provider of brass band music, the Salvation Army. **SL**

"MY GOD, WHAT HAVE WE DONE?"

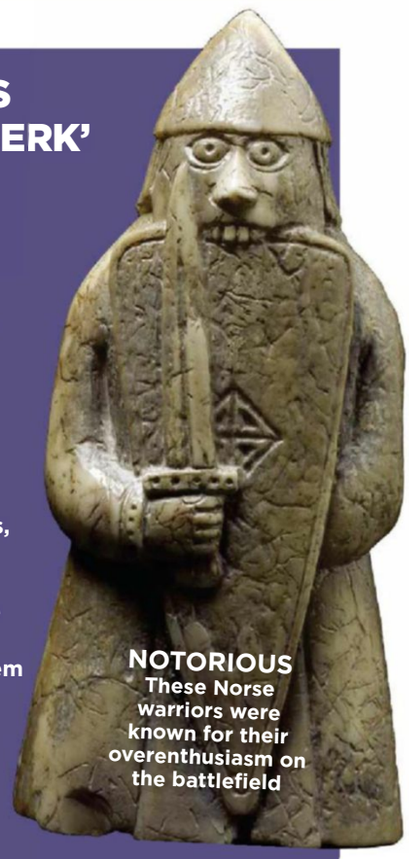
ROBERT LEWIS, CO-PILOT OF THE ENOLA GAY

These infamous words were uttered by the commander of the plane that dropped the first atomic bomb on the Japanese city of Hiroshima in 1945. The bomb levelled the entire city, and instantly killed over 160,000 people.

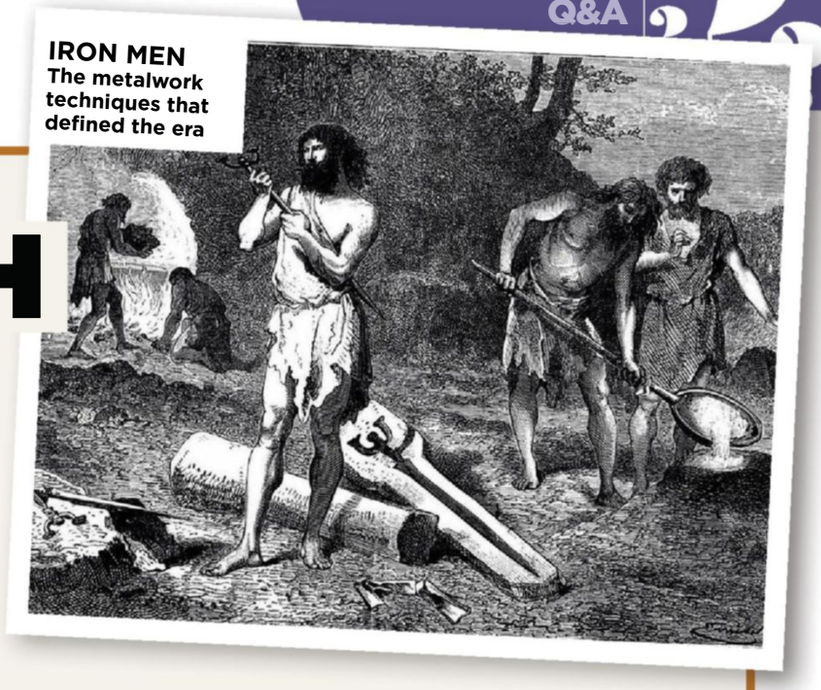


WHERE DOES 'GOING BERSERK' COME FROM?

Meaning falling into a frenzy or fury, the phrase 'to go berserk' has been in use since the early 20th century, though variations have been in use for longer than that. They refer to the Old Norse warriors known as the Berserkers, who were famed for their lawless rage and reckless abandon on the battlefield. The earliest surviving mention of them dates to the late ninth century. EB



NOTORIOUS These Norse warriors were known for their overenthusiasm on the battlefield



IRON MEN
The metalwork techniques that defined the era

IN A NUTSHELL

THE BRITISH IRON AGE

A period of technological innovation that paved the way to the Roman invasion

When was the British Iron Age?
The Iron Age of the British Isles is usually dated to the period between c800 BC and the Roman invasion of AD 43, during which time knowledge of iron-working technology was brought to Britain by Europeans, later referred to as Celts. By 500-400 BC, use of iron artefacts had been adopted across the British Isles, gradually replacing the use of bronze.

How did people live?
Perhaps surprisingly, Iron Age people were closer to the men and women of today than we might think. Settlements consisting of individual stone houses with garden plots sited along a street have been found in Cornwall, while in Wessex, remains of large thatched roundhouses have been unearthed, which would have been a hub for domestic life.

An open-hearth fire in the centre of the house would have provided warmth, light, and a means of cooking food. The Iron Age diet itself was not unlike ours, consisting of bread, grains, a type of porridge, and meat, as well as honey and dairy products – and even beer!

Iron Age Britain was primarily agricultural, with crops and livestock providing the means of survival, as well as commodities that could be exchanged with neighbouring farms.

There was even time for leisure. Glass gaming pieces discovered in Iron Age burials indicate the presence of rudimentary board games, while the use of large, upright weaving looms meant that fashion, too, played a part in daily life. Textiles were dyed bright colours, and decorative accessories, such as brooches and pins, have also been discovered.

What do we know of their beliefs?
With farming at the heart of Iron Age society, religious festivals probably followed the agricultural year. Two celebrations we know of are Beltane, on 1 May, which welcomed the warm season and the moving of cattle to open fields, and Lughnasadh, on 1 August, which marked the ripening of crops. One festival still marked today is that of Samhain, on 1 November, a time when spirits were thought to pass between the two worlds, and the end of the Iron Age year.

There may have been as many as 400 gods and goddesses worshipped in Iron Age Britain, and weapons, animal sacrifices and other precious objects believed to have been sacrificed to the gods have been found in rivers, lakes and bogs across the British Isles.

Who were the Druids?
Little is known about the Druids, other than that they were Celtic priests who led religious ceremonies. Most of our information about them comes from later Roman descriptions, some of which refer to the druidic practice of human sacrifice.



What evidence remains of Iron Age Britain?
The most common and visible remains of the Iron Age are the 3,000 or so hill forts that can be found across Britain – one of the largest is Maiden Castle in Dorset, which is the size of 50 football pitches. These sites were probably only used for seasonal gatherings and trade, rather than as permanent settlements.

In 1984, the incredible discovery of a 2,000-year-old, perfectly preserved male body was made in a peat bog on Lindow Moss in Cheshire. The Iron Age find revealed much about the environment in which the ancient man had lived and died.

Thought to be about 25 years old, Lindow Man's beard and moustache had been cut with shears, while his last meal had been burnt, unleavened bread. He had also died a very violent death – struck on the head twice with a heavy object and possibly strangled in what may have been an elaborate religious sacrifice.

What ended the Iron Age?
The Iron Age did not end overnight with the invasion of the Romans in AD 43, and many Iron Age beliefs and practices continued, particularly in parts of the British Isles where Roman rule was weak or non-existent.

Contact with the Roman world had been established well before the invasion, with luxury goods such as wine traded for grains, slaves and minerals. Rome also seems to have established diplomatic relations with Iron Age tribes, which helped spread its influence in the aftermath of the invasion of AD 43.



B-LOOMING BRILLIANT
Evidence across Britain shows that these people were more advanced than we might think

ALAMY X2, BRIDGEMAN IMAGES X1, GETTY X4

HOW DID THEY DO THAT?

THE PANTHEON

The Roman temple to the gods, completed by Emperor Hadrian

For the Romans, gods were powerful beings with a huge energy that could become fearsome if they were angered, which is why it was so important to reach an agreement with them. The existence of Rome, they thought, was due to an agreement between Romulus and Remus and the gods, deciding the location of the city. This way, the Roman religion that was practised at home and in the temples was focused more on social protection than personal relationships with deities.

AGRIPPA'S PANTHEON

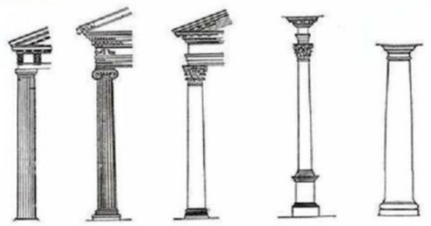
Before this monumental structure was built, Emperor Agrippa constructed a temple on the site that dates back to the 1st century BC. It was destroyed in the year 110, and Emperor Hadrian built the Pantheon on its remains, probably one or two decades later.

ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION

Roman temples were mostly inspired by the Greek and Etruscan temples and usually had a rectangular ground plan. However, the use of a rotunda in the Pantheon, crowned by a huge dome, was a complete innovation for Roman temple architecture. The semi-circular shape of the dome could possibly have symbolised the perfection of the universe.

ROMAN STYLES

There are four classical architectural orders, which can be classified by their pillars. The Pantheon belongs to the Corinthian style.

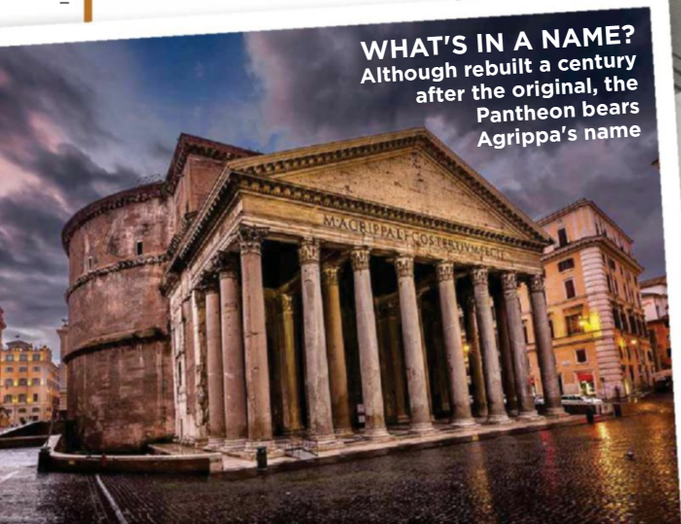


Doric | Ionic | Corinthian | Corinthian with pedestal | Tuscan

DOME
With a diameter of 44m, it was the largest in the world for centuries. It is built with concrete and supported by a cylindrical wall.

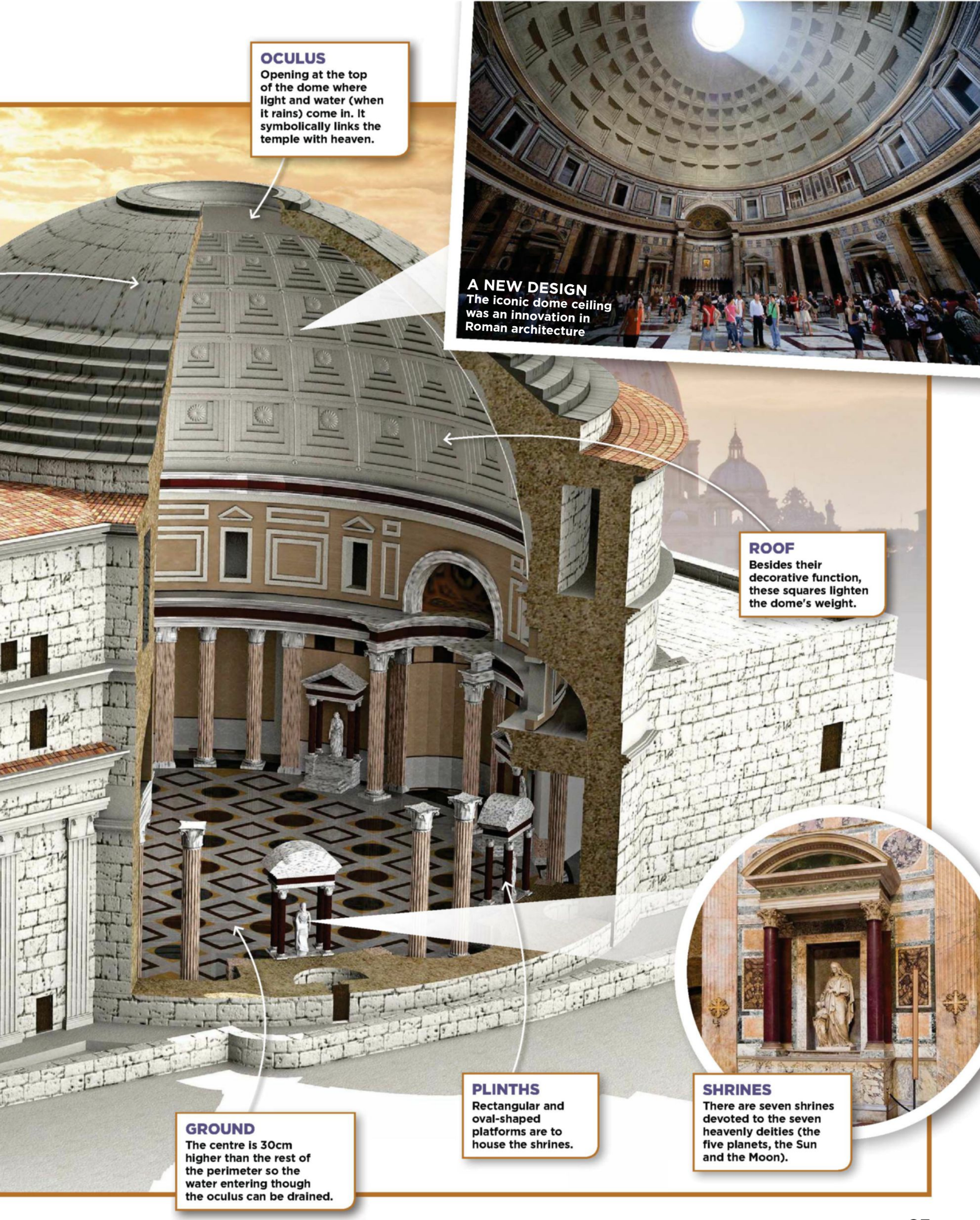
FACADE
It has eight Corinthian pillars and a frieze with Agrippa's name in bronze letters.

PORTICO
The main entrance is 34m long and sheltered by a roof.

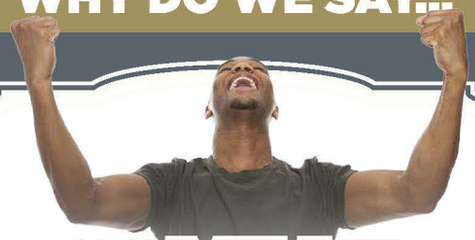


WHAT'S IN A NAME?
Although rebuilt a century after the original, the Pantheon bears Agrippa's name

ILLUSTRATION: SOL 90 IMAGES X1, ALAMY X2, GETTY X1


OCULUS
Opening at the top of the dome where light and water (when it rains) come in. It symbolically links the temple with heaven.
A NEW DESIGN
The iconic dome ceiling was an innovation in Roman architecture
ROOF
Besides their decorative function, these squares lighten the dome's weight.
SHRINES
There are seven shrines devoted to the seven heavenly deities (the five planets, the Sun and the Moon).
PLINTHS
Rectangular and oval-shaped platforms are to house the shrines.
GROUND
The centre is 30cm higher than the rest of the perimeter so the water entering though the oculus can be drained.

WHY DO WE SAY...



COME UP TRUMPS...

This phrase has its origins in a 17th century card game called 'triumph'. The game was apparently very similar to whist, in which points are scored based on the number of tricks one player can inflict upon the other. In this case, the word 'trump' is a deviation from the name of the game, and to 'turn up trumps' would be to play the winning card.

So, the word became associated with success, and the phrase to 'come up trumps' was often used outside of the card gaming context.



HOW BIG WAS HENRY VIII'S CODPIECE?

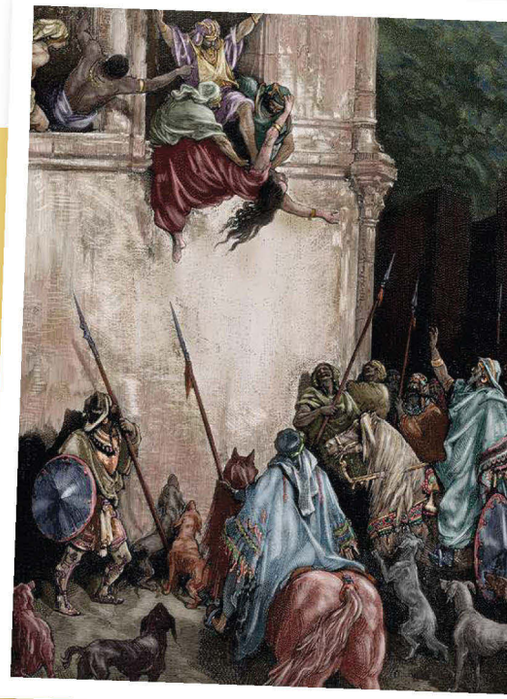
Named after the slang word for scrotum, codpieces were originally functional – to close an embarrassing gap between stocking-tops. Slowly, protective padding was exaggerated and most wearers took part in a game of one-upmanship.

Without the original garments, it's impossible to know exactly how large the royal codpiece would have been. Paintings were created to flatter, not document, the king's prowess. We do, however, have one way of telling the statistics of Henry's vitals.

His 1540 suit of tournament armour still enjoys pride of place at the Tower of London and, weighing a staggering 1.31kg, its gigantic, metal codpiece has always been the star attraction. Visiting 18th century ladies would stick pins in its lining to 'improve their fertility'. SL

OVERCOMPENSATION?
The size of Henry's codpiece is infamous, but greatly exaggerated

WHY DO WE CALL VILLAINOUS WOMEN 'JEZEBEL'?



According to the Old Testament, Jezebel (died c843 BC) was a princess of the Phoenician empire (part of modern Lebanon), and the wife of King Ahab of Israel. The marriage was an alliance intended to consolidate the nation's military and economic might, and heal rifts with Israel's neighbouring kingdom of Judah. Unfortunately, Ahab's choice of wife proved disastrous for his dynasty. Her introduction of foreign religious practices into Israel sparked a vicious dispute with the prophet Elijah, who accused her of 'obscene idol worship', 'sorceries' and outrageous promiscuity. After he had many of her entourage killed she responded in kind, and repeatedly proved herself willing to sacrifice others for her own ends. She was ultimately thrown out of a window and trampled to death by horses. Although recent scholars believe they have identified a contemporary seal bearing her name, this damning biblical tale is virtually the only evidence for her existence – immortalising her name as that of a domineering and unfaithful wife, heartless woman, and persecutor of innocent men. **EB**

THE PROPHECY FULFILLED
The prophet Elijah predicted that the woman would meet a grisly end for all her misdeeds

DID YOU KNOW?
ANTI-REVOLUTIONARY
English monarchs continued to style themselves Kings of France until the start of 1801

When did people first use the phrase medieval era?

Most people living in the Middle Ages didn't use that label, as they had no idea that they would end up as the meat in the sandwich between ancient and modern times. The concept of medievalism emerged later on, and was inspired by the Italian poet, Petrarch. He lived in the 1300s, and felt his world was a cultural "Dark Age" inferior to the greatness of the prior Greco-Roman world.

Thankfully, the ensuing 1400s produced more great minds, allowing the humanist scholar Leonardo Bruni to christen it a new golden era – the so-called Renaissance. Deciding this marked a new phase for humanity, Bruni suggested that history could now be divided into the three categories: ancient, middle, and modern. Confusingly, however, the Late Middle Ages (often classified as 1300–1500) actually overlaps the Renaissance (1350–1600s), meaning Bruni was himself a medieval man! It's also worth noting the word 'medieval' is not medieval itself – it's a 19th century Anglicisation of Bruni's Latin phrase, "Medium Aevum". **GJ**



MIDDLE MAN
Scholar Leonardo Bruni believed himself to be living in a golden age



SCARY SOLDIERS
Centurions are known for their harsh tactics, but were their units always exactly 100 men strong?

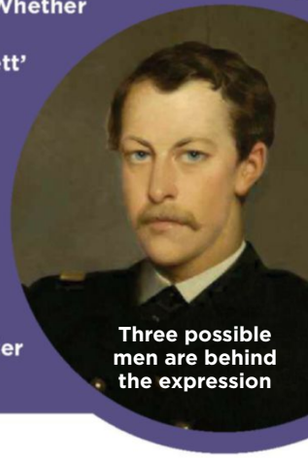
250,000
The number of arrows taken to France by the English army of King Edward III in 1346 for the campaign that led to the Battle of Crecy

Why were Roman officers known as centurions?

The highest rank of non-commissioned officer in the Roman military was the centurion. The most basic category of centurion commanded a unit of 80 to 100 men, known as a 'century', the most senior among them being known as a *primus pilus* (literally 'first spear'). Promoted from the ranks, these centurions were professional soldiers and, given that the 'officer class' in the Roman army really comprised the sons of aristocrats ascending the greasy pole of political (as opposed to military) power, centurions represented the most experienced and battle-hardened troops in any given legion. They understood how their units worked and used their men to their full potential. They were expected to enforce discipline and lead by example, often suffering disproportionate losses on the battlefield as a consequence. **MR**

WHO WAS GORDON BENNETT?

History has given us three. Henry Gordon Bennett was an Australian general who controversially escaped from Singapore after its surrender to the Japanese in 1942. James Gordon Bennett founded the *New York Herald*. His son, James Gordon Bennett Junior, was also a newspaper man (he sent Stanley to Africa to search for Dr Livingstone), but he seems to have preferred to pass his time spending his inheritance. He loved sailing and racing and was a keen sponsor of long-distance ballooning. Gordon Bennett Junior was well-known for his 'unconventional' behaviour. His engagement to socialite Caroline May was apparently broken off in 1877 after he arrived drunk at his future in-laws' house and urinated into the fireplace! Whether the expression 'Gordon Bennett' is specifically named after him, or whether it's simply a euphemism for an oath like 'Gawd Almighty', remains a matter of debate. JH



Three possible men are behind the expression

WHAT IS IT?



Is this evidence of mermaids, or just another hoax? Sadly, it's the latter. This representation of a Japanese 'ningyo' (fish-like creature with a monkey's head and body) was likely created in the 18th or 19th century to sell to tourists interested in Japanese mythology. Although the tail, scales and teeth have come from a real fish, the monkey skeleton is made from papier mache! *www.horniman.ac.uk*

FISHY TALE
An oddity on display at the Horniman Museum

NOW SEND US YOUR QUESTIONS

Wondering about a particular historical happening? Get in touch – our expert panel has the answer!

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HORNIMAN MUSEUM X1, GETTY X5, HISTORIC ROYAL PALACES X1

Want to enjoy more history? Our monthly guide to activities and resources is a great place to start

HERE & NOW

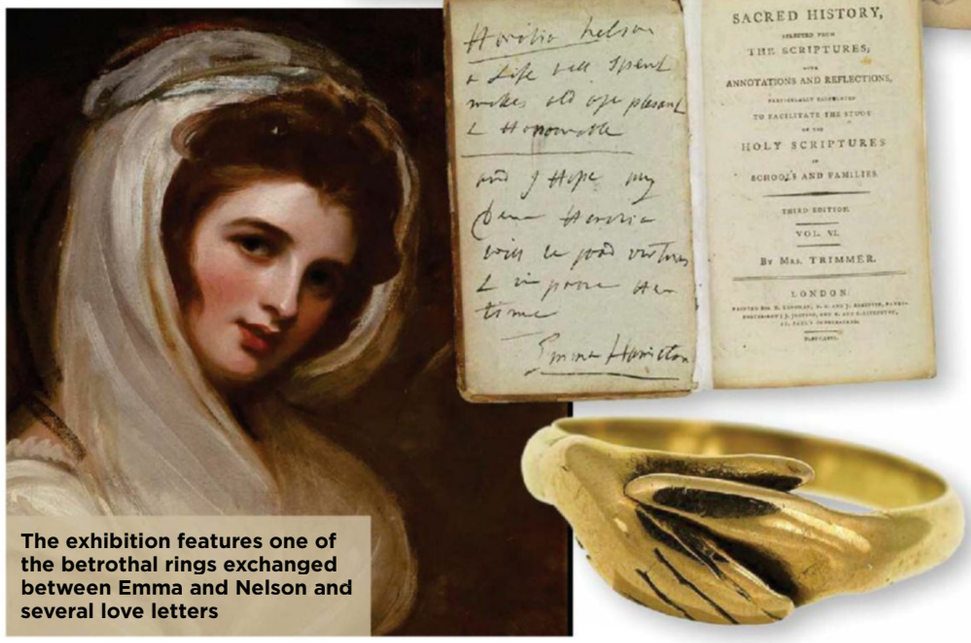
BRITAIN'S TREASURES p90 • **BOOKS** p92

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT SCOTLAND XI, NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY XI, NATIONAL MARITIME MUSEUM, LONDON X3, JORV K X2

ON OUR RADAR

What's caught our attention this month...





The exhibition features one of the betrothal rings exchanged between Emma and Nelson and several love letters

EXHIBITION

Emma Hamilton: Seduction and Celebrity

At the National Maritime Museum from 4 November 2016 to 17 April 2017. Full details at *rmg.co.uk/see-do/emma-hamilton-seduction-and-celebrity*

Emma, Lady Hamilton (born Amy Lyon in Cheshire) is best remembered as the mistress of Lord Nelson and as the muse of George Romney, but she was an extraordinary person in her own right. Discover the hidden history of her remarkable life at this fascinating exhibition at the National Maritime Museum, and uncover the obstacles encountered by a woman in the public eye in a man's world. Two hundred objects and paintings help to tell the story.



A kilt-wearing demonstration is just one of the many highlights

PERFORMANCE

Kilts and Captivity

22 November 2016 to Wednesday 29 March 2017, at Edinburgh Castle. Find out more at *bit.ly/2cJprRR*

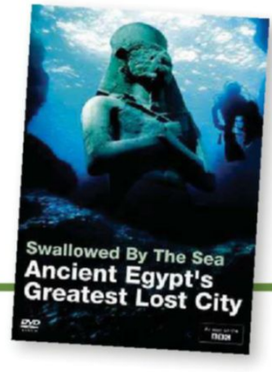
Perched high on a volcanic rock overlooking the city, Edinburgh Castle is a stunning location for any event. This month, meet a Highlander held prisoner there and find out why the Jacobite Risings of 1715 and 1745 failed. Hear tales of Bobbing John, Bonnie Prince Charlie and the battle tactics of a Highland army, as well as the secrets of Scotland's national dress.

TO BUY

Swallowed by the Sea: Ancient Egypt's Greatest Lost City

£15.99, available on DVD

Sixteen years ago, archaeologists discovered the remains of a city six kilometres off the Egyptian coast and only ten metres underwater. In this documentary, a team of maritime archaeologists uncover the remarkable city of Heracleion, buried under the sea for over 2,000 years, revealing an amazingly preserved Egyptian settlement – a fascinating watch.





The Yorkshire Museum plays host to this year's festival

FESTIVAL

BBC History Weekend

18-20 November at the Yorkshire Museum and the nearby Hospitium building. Readers can get 10% off by entering code HR10 *bit.ly/1U3CHil*

BBC History Magazine's weekend is returning to York for the second time and is bigger and better than ever before. Over 20 of the world's leading historians will descend on the city to share their passion for the past, including Michael Wood, Suzannah Lipscomb and Janina Ramirez.



The Crown* follows the success of *Victoria* and *Downton Abbey

TV

The Crown: Season 1

Premiers on Netflix, 4 November

A fascinating portrayal of the rise of Queen Elizabeth II (played by Claire Foy), as depicted from her wedding to Prince Philip (played by Matt Smith) in 1947, right up to the present day. The tale is planned to air over six seasons on Netflix.



Doss was the first conscientious objector to receive the Medal of Honor

FILM

Hacksaw Ridge

In cinemas 4 November

Follow the story of pacifist and US Army medic Desmond Doss (played by Andrew Garfield) as he braves bullets, grenades and snipers during World War II's Battle of Okinawa, while single-handedly evacuating the wounded from behind enemy lines. Directed by Mel Gibson, his latest film is sure to both thrill and move you.

EXHIBITION

Valhalla – Life and Death in Viking Britain

22 October 2016 to 21 April 2017, House of Manannan, Isle of Man.
See *www.manxnationalheritage.im/whats-on/detail/vahalla* for more details

Explore the mythological world of the Viking afterlife and learn how their dead were commemorated and celebrated. Examine the evidence that divulges the Vikings' beliefs in life after death, from headstones to grave goods, and find out more about boat burials in this latest collaboration with York Archaeological Trust.





Discover the significance of the items that were buried alongside the Vikings

ALSO LOOK OUT FOR

- **Remembrance in London, 11 November 2016. Remember those who gave their lives in the world wars and beyond, with events across the city. See *http://bit.ly/2chYQ31***
- **War Map: Pictorial Conflict Maps 1900-1950, The Map House, London, until 18 November. See a rare display of iconic illustrated maps. See *http://bit.ly/2brtIwV***



A DIFFERENT PERSPECTIVE
See the bridge from below by hiring a kayak from one of the village's rental companies

BRITAIN'S TREASURES...

IRONBRIDGE Shropshire

Be transported back to the time of the Industrial Revolution with a visit to this picturesque village and heritage site on the banks of the River Severn

GETTING THERE:
Ironbridge is 4 miles south of Telford, from where regular buses take less than 20 minutes to reach all of the museums.



TIMES AND PRICES:
Most of the ten museums open 10am-5pm daily, though times vary in winter – check before you visit. Tickets for the individual sites cost from £3.40 to £16.25 for adults, and £2.50 to £10.75 for children. An annual pass for all museums costs £25 for adults and £15 for children.

FIND OUT MORE:
Call 01952 433424 or visit *www.ironbridge.org.uk*

Few places in Britain wear their achievements so proudly on their sleeve – or map labels – as Ironbridge and neighbouring Coalbrookdale. The eponymous span over the Severn is the centrepiece of the 'birthplace of the Industrial Revolution', but it's just one of a cluster of museums and historic sites bearing witness to the technological breakthroughs that helped to transform Britain.

Strolling along the wooded banks of the river today, it's hard to picture this verdant, peaceful area as an industrial heartland, skies smudged with smoke from belching chimneys. Yet this area has been a centre of industry for many centuries. Coal, limestone, ironstone and other minerals have been mined here since at least the 13th century, possibly as early as Roman times. By the Dissolution of the Monasteries in the 16th century, iron was being produced in a bloomery – an early type of smelter – in 'Caldebroke', where a blast furnace was built in 1615.

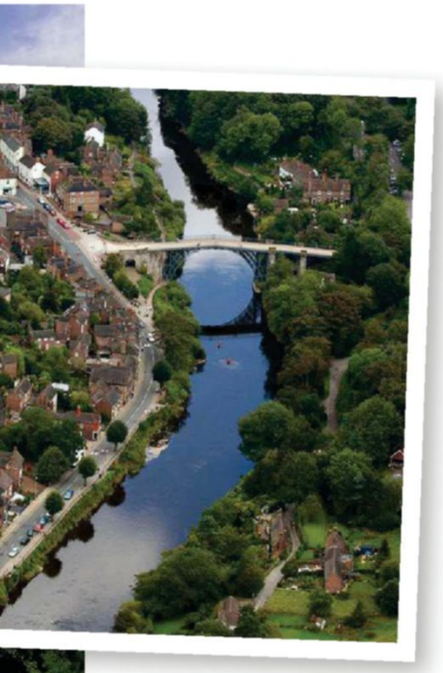
BLAST FIRST

In 1708, a Staffordshire Quaker called Abraham Darby leased the furnace, and his Coalbrookdale Company began smelting the following year. Iron had previously been refined from its ore using charcoal, the production of which was expensive, time-consuming and demanded copious quantities of wood. Darby developed a system of smelting with coke, derived from coal – plentiful in the area – enabling him to make thin, light and cheap cast iron pots.

Over the following decades, Darby's heirs enhanced coke-smelting techniques, developed new, improved furnaces, bought coal mines and built ironworks around the area. By the second half of the 18th century, the Coalbrookdale Company's ironworks were the most important in England, producing steam engines, wheels and

ALAMY X8

WHAT TO LOOK FOR...



PLENTY TO SEE
The bridge is just one of the many local attractions that make up the Ironbridge Gorge Museums



1

BLISTS HILL VICTORIAN TOWN

An entire community is re-created with actors playing the parts of shopkeepers and factory workers.



2

IRON BRIDGE & TOLLHOUSE

The exhibition in the original tollhouse reveals why and how this innovative structure was created.



3

COALBROOKDALE MUSEUM OF IRON

The blast furnace where Abraham Darby I perfected his smelting technique is now a museum.



4

DARBY HOUSES

The homes of the Darby family – Rosehill House and Dale House – are packed with original furniture and decorative items, as well as Abraham Darby III's desk.



5

MUSEUM OF THE GORGE

The ironworks were just one piece in the jigsaw of Ironbridge's success. This museum outlines the history of the gorge and looks at the area's industries and transport.



6

COALPORT CHINA MUSEUM

Discover the techniques used to make the ceramics that became one of Ironbridge's key products.

"It was a huge, shining advertisement for industry"

rails for the country's booming railways. However, industrial expansion in this stretch of the valley was limited by the lack of a bridge crossing the river. So in 1777, construction started on the erection of a single-span, 30m-long bridge of cast iron to span the Severn between Benthall and Madeley Wood.

Since there was no precedent, design and construction methods had to be adapted from woodworking techniques. Mortise-and-tenon and dovetail joints were used, and most elements were cast individually by Darby's ironworks. Yet the result was a triumph – two years, 378 tons of iron and over £6,000 later, the Iron Bridge was complete, the first of its kind in the world. It was both a solution to an immediate logistical problem, and a huge, shining advertisement for the heart of industry in Britain.

DECLINE & RENEWAL

The latter decades of the 18th century were a golden age for Ironbridge, which became the most successful production centre in the industrialised world. The settlement alongside the bridge expanded, and the bridge itself inspired engineering innovators including Thomas Telford to design lighter, flatter, single-span iron constructions. Yet over the following century, the region's iron industry began to ebb, and large-volume iron production was scaled back. The Coalbrookdale Company shifted its emphasis – in the mid-19th century it was renowned for decorative ironwork, and in the 20th century it produced cast iron fires and Rayburn stoves.

By the 1960s, the ironworks had closed and most other production had dwindled. But those vanished industries would soon be replaced by another – tourism. Ten key sites around Ironbridge were renovated and reopened as museums, showcasing its technological advances and the lifestyles of the workers whose toil fuelled the Industrial Revolution. And in 1986, the unique contribution of the area – to the transformation of this country and the global industrial landscape – was recognised when Ironbridge Gorge was awarded UNESCO World Heritage status.

WHY NOT VISIT...

Shropshire's rich history means there is plenty to see whatever your interests

WENLOCK PRIORY

Explore the ruins of 12th-century St Milburga's Priory in Much Wenlock, 4 miles south-west of Ironbridge, and admire its fine Norman stone carvings.
http://bit.ly/2bQzPvJ

WROXETER ROMAN CITY

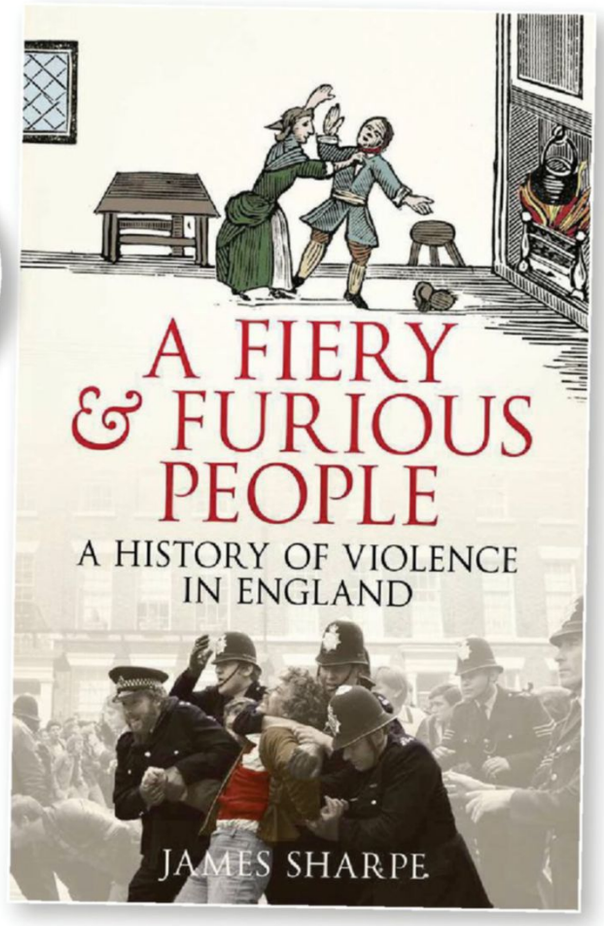
Discover life in Viriconium – the fourth-largest city in Roman Britain – with a visit to the impressive bathhouse, basilica and town house.
http://bit.ly/1St3UcB

ATTINGHAM PARK

This beautiful Georgian mansion 8 miles north-west of Ironbridge is set in rolling, deer-grazed parkland and well worth a visit.
http://bit.ly/1LLYZH7

BOOK REVIEWS

This month's best historical books



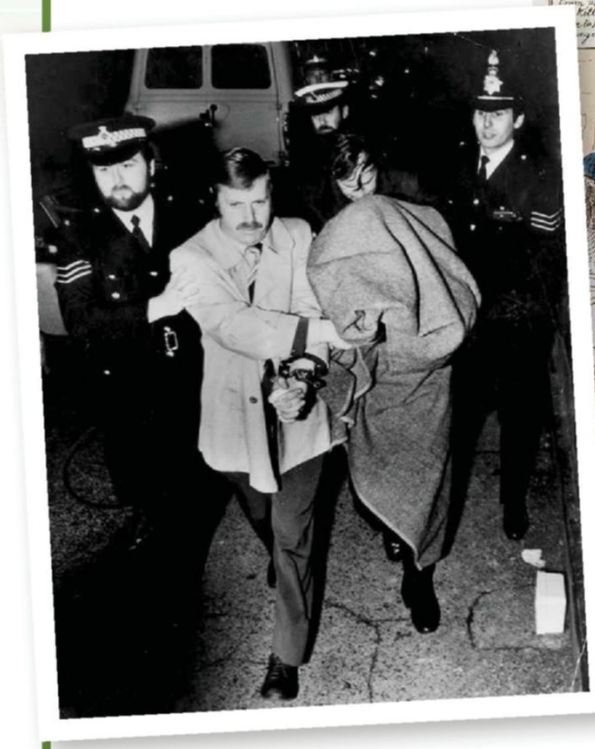
A Fiery & Furious People: A History of Violence in England

BOOK OF THE MONTH

By James Sharpe
Random House Books, £30, 768 pages, hardback

Brutality and bloodshed may always have been with us, but has the nature of violent acts remained the same across the centuries? And are we now witnessing a period of unprecedented calm, or are things as turbulent as they have always been? These are some of the key questions behind this engrossing history of violence in England's villages and on the streets. If that all sounds a bit high-concept, don't worry – James Sharpe also includes plenty of visceral real-life examples to keep things grounded. You'll leave battered and bruised, but with a better understanding of the darker side of our nation's history.

"Are we witnessing a period of unprecedented calm, or are things as turbulent as always?"





LEFT: **Peter Sutcliffe – aka the Yorkshire Ripper – is escorted into the courtroom**
ABOVE: **The Peterloo Massacre, during which up to 15 peaceful protestors were killed**

BRITISH MUSEUM/JM XI, KEYSTONE XI

MEET THE AUTHOR

James Sharpe reveals how he managed to tackle such a complex subject over such a wide-ranging time period, and why he thinks we are becoming a less violent society

What shifts have there been in the kinds of violence taking place in Britain over time?
The history of violence is characterised by both continuities and shifts. There is continuity of homicide and assault cases, mainly involving men as both perpetrator and victim, and this, if you like, is the central problem.

Having said that, you can see different types of violence related to specific periods – duelling between the 17th and 19th centuries, for instance, or football hooliganism over the last third of the 20th century. One big change over the long term is the more socially restricted nature of perpetrators – in 1600, men of all social classes were involved, but we often now regard violent behaviour as being characteristic of young, working-class men.



"Violence tends to flourish when the forces of law and order break down or are weak"

To what extent are we able to characterise specific historical periods by particular sorts of violent and immoral behaviour?
Violence tends to flourish especially when the forces of law and order break down or are weak. So, for instance, you get robber bands headed by gentlemen in the decades around the 1300s, or a perceived rise in violence in the second half of the 15th century.

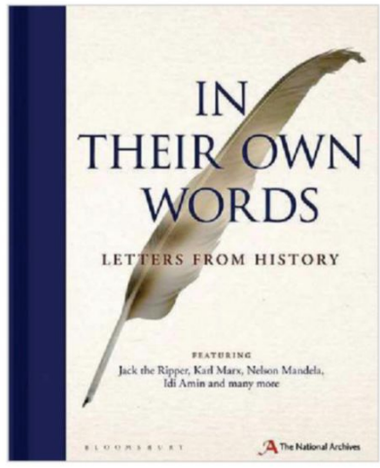
There are also contradictory trends. I've noted that the 18th century saw a lot of duelling, which was essentially upper class and highly formalised, but it was also a period that experienced persistent rioting by working-class crowds. And there are also big changes in perceptions of what constitutes unacceptable violent behaviour – wife-beating is a good example.

Are there any specific episodes or individual stories that particularly stand out for you?
Researching this book has brought me into contact with innumerable fascinating episodes and individual instances of violence. The Peasants' Revolt of 1381, for instance, witnessed the killing of the medieval equivalents of the prime minister and the chancellor of the exchequer, massacres of foreign merchants and legal officials in London, and unrest over much of southern and eastern England.

I'd also like to single out the career of Mary Ann Cotton – she was one of our first well-documented serial killers, who poisoned at least 17 people (including husbands, children and stepchildren) in the north-east during the Victorian era.

Do you think that, as a nation, we have become more or less violent – or is it impossible to say?
Working out if we are becoming a more or less violent society is difficult, because it involves the interpretation of statistics often based on less than comprehensive sources. Most of the arguments around such interpretation have centred on homicide statistics, the idea being that homicide is likely to be reported and that its essential definition hasn't changed much.

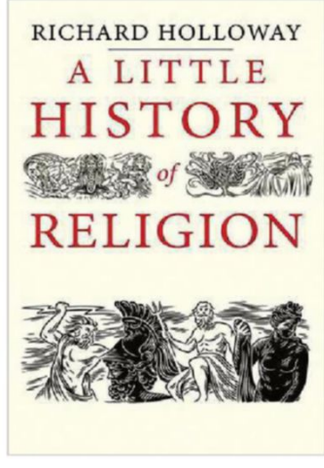
On that basis, there has been a gradual decline in violence between the Middle Ages and the present day, with occasional reverses, for example in the last quarter of the 20th century. All of the current indicators agree that violence has been declining over the last few years – but let's not get complacent!



In Their Own Words: Letters from History

By The National Archives
Conway, £20, 304 pages, hardback

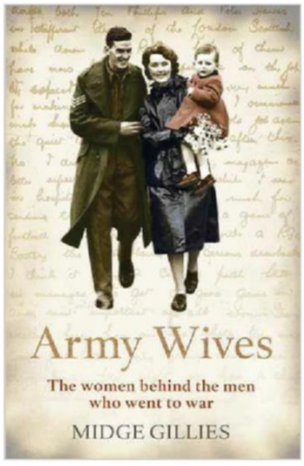
This fascinating book explores some of history's key moments and personalities through 80 written letters, telegraphs and postcards. From the anonymous note warning against the opening of parliament before the Gunpowder Plot, to Churchill's missive requesting US support against Hitler, this is an intimate look at centuries of major events.



A Little History of Religion

By Richard Holloway
Yale University Press, £14.99, 288 pages, hardback

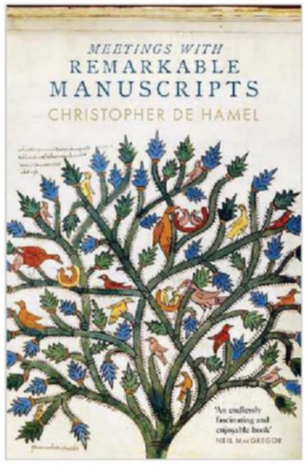
Tackling the entire history of any subject in fewer than 300 pages is an impressive feat, but particularly so when that subject is as diverse and sensitive as global religion. Yet that's the aim of this ambitious book, which considers the development of specific faiths as well as the threads that unite them.



Army Wives: The Women Behind the Men Who Went to War

By Midge Gillies
Aurum Press, £20, 400 pages, hardback

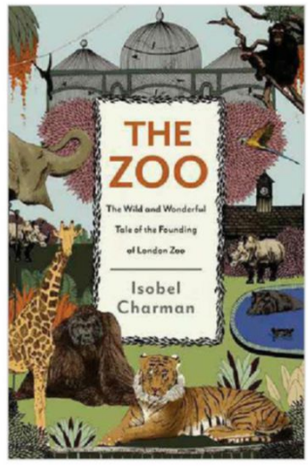
Life during wartime may have been hard for men, but spare a thought for the women left behind waiting for news – and for those whose partners returned forever altered by their experiences. Those are the stories told in this compelling history, which ranges across centuries, conflicts and continents.



Meetings with Remarkable Manuscripts

By Christopher de Hamel
Allen Lane, £30, 640 pages, hardback

This is a huge book on medieval documents, but before you skip to the next review – it's also an *interesting* book on medieval documents. That's largely due to its approach, which treats such manuscripts as characters in their own right. Focusing on how 12 examples came to be created, it's a relatable look at a seemingly remote subject.

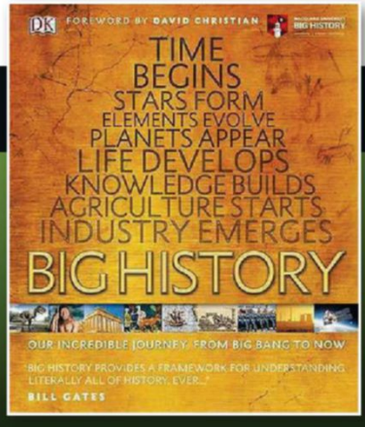


The Zoo: The Wild and Wonderful Tale of the Founding of London Zoo

By Isobel Charman
Viking, £16.99, 368 pages, hardback

Upon its opening in the 19th century, London Zoo was a phenomenon – one of the first collections of animals for scientific study. This account of those early years profiles the characters that brought the institution to life.

VISUAL BOOK OF THE MONTH





Well-thought-out infographics help to retell history in a concise and entertaining way

Big History: Our Incredible Journey, from Big Bang to Now

By David Christian
Dorling Kindersley, £25, 376 pages, hardback

This packed, elegant book skilfully interprets various aspects of human history through annotated images and diagrams. So, for instance, a timeline chronicles several strands of scientific developments against each other, while our ancient ancestors' leap from foraging to farming is explained visually. This is a compelling look at millennia of history.

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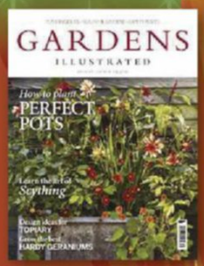
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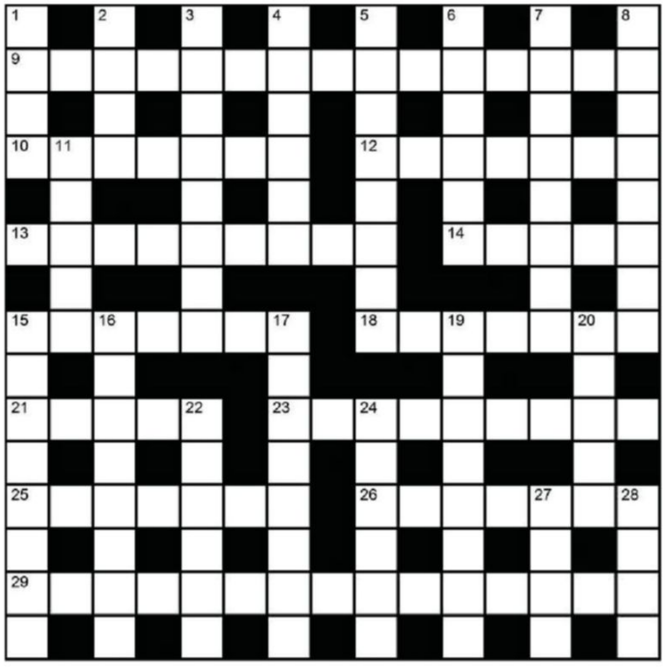
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CROSSWORD Nº 35

Test your history knowledge to solve our prize puzzle – and you could win a fantastic new book

Set by Richard Smyth



ACROSS

9 Constituent part of the UK, established by the 1921 Anglo-Irish Treaty (8,7)
10 Sir Jacob ___ (1880–1959), sculptor whose works include *Genesis* and *Ecce Homo* (7)
12 Cultural movement of the 17th century, associated with richness, drama and vitality (7)
13 Prince of Wales and eldest son of King George II and Caroline of Ansbach (9)
14 ___ of the Nine Hostages, legendary fourth-century king of Ireland (5)
15 District of London formerly noted for its porcelain (7)
18 'Fret not thyself because of the ___' – *Book of Common Prayer* (1662) (7)
21 Capital city of Nigeria from 1960 to 1991 (5)
23 Harriet ___ (1802–1876), English journalist, novelist and essayist (9)
25 ___ *The Wind*, 1960 Spencer Tracy film that fictionalises the 1925 Scopes 'Monkey Trial' (7)
26 Name shared by 13 kings of Castile and Spain (7)
29 Complex of megalithic monuments on the borders of Oxfordshire and Warwickshire (9,6)

DOWN

1 *Bury My Heart At Wounded* ___, 1970 'Indian history of the American West' by Dee Brown (4)
2 In Greek myth, the personification of the rainbow (4)
3 ___ Joe, nickname of the baseball player Joe Jackson (1888–1951) (8)
4 Oil-rich state in south-east Asia, independent since 1984 (6)
5 Historic trading settlement in West Africa (8)
6 Middle eastern city that hosted a 1943 meeting of the Allied Powers (6)
7 Joseph-Marie ___ (1752–1834), French inventor who gave his name to a labour-saving loom (8)
8 Julian ___ (1928–75), jazz saxophonist known as 'Cannonball' (8)
11 Western Australian city founded in 1829 by Captain James Stirling (5)
15 Caphouse ___, Yorkshire coalmine that later became the National Coal Mining Museum (8)
16 Battle of 23 October 1642, the first of the English Civil War (8)
17 Staffordshire village, home to a toilet manufacturer later merged with Shanks Holdings Limited (8)
19 DW ___ (1875–1949), early film director best known for *The Birth of a Nation* (1915) (8)
20 '___ ought to have good memories' – conspirator Algernon Sidney, 1698 (5)
22 Jean-Paul ___ (1905–1980), French philosopher (6)
24 Central area of Venice, known for its bridge across the Grand Canal (6)
27 El ___, climate phenomenon that occurred most notably in 1982–83 and 1997–98 (4)
28 River on which the city of York stands (4)

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Post entries to **History Revealed, November 2016 Crossword, PO Box 501, Leicester LE94 0AA** or email them to **november2016@historyrevealedcomps.co.uk** by noon on **9 November 2016**. By entering, participants agree to be bound by the terms and conditions shown in the box below. Immediate Media Co Ltd, publishers of *History Revealed*, would love to keep you informed by post or telephone of special offers and promotions from the Immediate Media Co Group. Please write 'Do Not Contact IMC' if you prefer not to receive such information by post or phone. If you would like to receive this information by email, please write your email address on the entry. You may unsubscribe from receiving these messages at any time. For more about the Immediate Privacy Policy, see the box below.

SOLUTION Nº 33



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How the Allies stole back France from the clutches of the Nazis

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GETTY X1

HISTORY REVEALED Bringing the past to life

A–Z of History

To exit the issue, **Nige Tassell** has exceeded all of our expectations with his extravaganza of X-related exegeses

X MARKS THE SPOT

In 1992, a Suffolk farmer lost a hammer in one of his fields and called on the services of a metal detector-owning pal to find the missing tool. It was recovered, but so too was a treasure chest filled with nearly 15,000 gold, silver and bronze Roman coins, plus gold jewellery and silver tableware. Known as the Hoxne Hoard, its value stands at more than £3 million.

XMAS

The use of 'Xmas' is not lazy nor sacrilegious nor modern. It was in widespread use across 16th-century Europe and has its origins in the Greek that the New Testament was written in. In Greek, the word 'Christ' begins with an 'x', the letter that in English represents 'ch'.

X is for explicit

In 1951, the British Board of Film Classification introduced a new 'X' rating, restricting a film's viewing to cinema-goers over the age of 16. It replaced the existing advisory 'H' rating – 'H' stood for 'horrific'.



THE X-RAY

The X-ray, discovered by German scientist Wilhelm Röntgen in 1895, was employed in shoe shops from the 1920s onwards in a shoe-fitting device often known as Pedoscope or Foot-O-Scope. Its scientific benefits were negligible, though – it was more a way of encouraging young kids to go shoe-shopping. But there were obvious medical problems, with the customer effectively placing a foot into direct contact with the X-ray tube. A model featured in advertisements for one such machine had to have a leg amputated after exposure to the radiation.

XX COMMITTEE

In World War II Britain, the largely ineffectual Nazi spies that were captured were interrogated by the XX Committee. Given a second chance to become double agents, these spies fed their German handlers incorrect information, contributing to Britain's victory in the war by confusing the location of the D-Day landings.

MALCOLM X

After converting to Islam, the black activist Malcolm X changed his name from Malcolm Little in 1952. The 'X' represented the unknown, "true African family name" of his slave ancestry. He wrote: "My 'X' replaced the white slavemaster name of 'Little' which some blue-eyed devil named Little had imposed upon my paternal forebears".

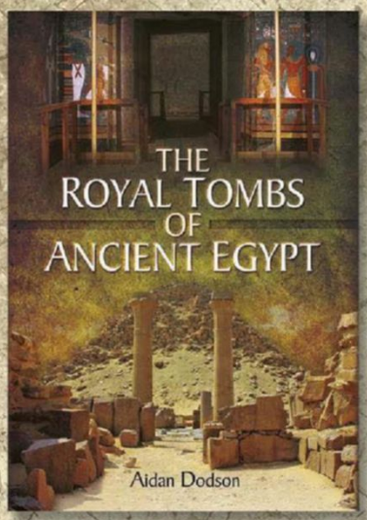
Xenia

The Ancient Greek term 'xenia' was not only a word, it was a way of life. It meant extending good hospitality to all strangers and foreigners, on the principle that they might be a deity in disguise. It's sad, then, that the word 'xenos', meaning foreigner – from which xenia is derived – has formed the root of the word 'xenophobia'.

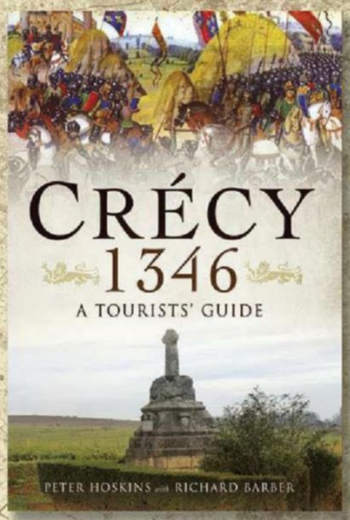
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PEN AND SWORD MILITARY BOOKS

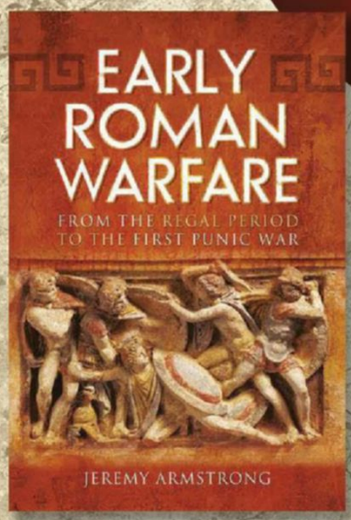
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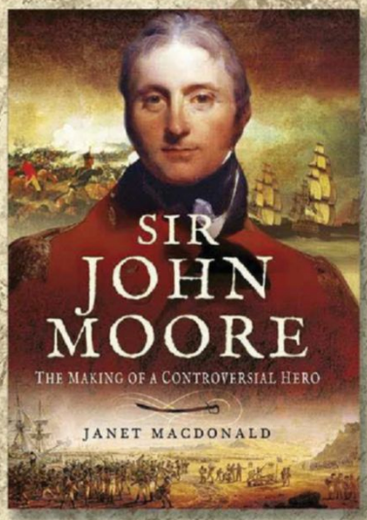
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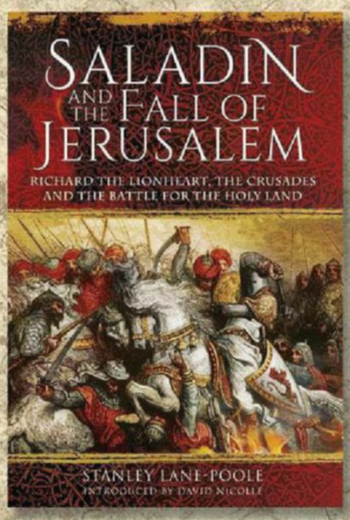
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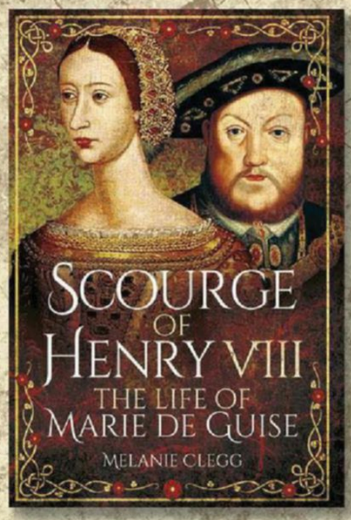
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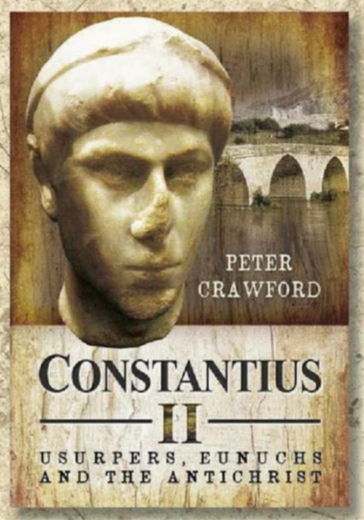
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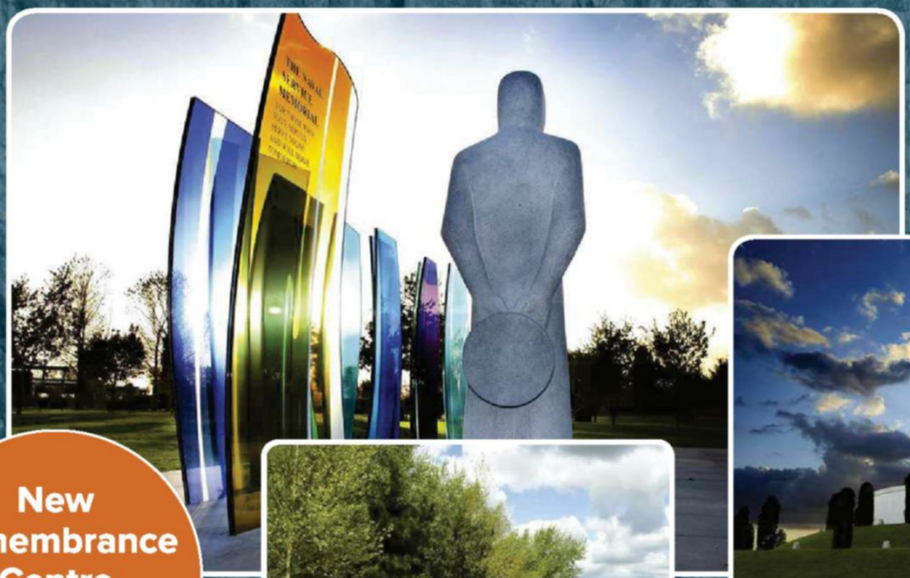
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